



Daily Report

East Asia

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Japan

Agreement Reached With U.S. on Missile Engines

OW2609010092 Tokyo KYODO in English 2348 GMT
25 Sep 92

[Text] Washington, Sept. 25 KYODO—Japanese and U.S. defense officials agreed Friday to jointly develop lightweight, more efficient missile engines, Japanese officials said. Senior defense officials from the two allies also agreed after a two-day meeting at the Defense Department to look into the prospect of developing a laser beam less harmful to technicians exposed to laser-related military devices.

A statement issued by the Japanese side after the talks said joint research work on the "ducted" rocket engine project is expected to begin before the end of this year. The project, which includes design, production of a prototype, and testing, is expected to last four to five years, a Japanese official said.

Rocket fuel used in conventional missiles contains a mixture of oxygen and hydrogen for combustion. A ducted rocket engine would carry only hydrogen fuel and take in oxygen from the air for combustion. The new engine would cut the weight of a missile, extending its range without increasing its size.

The two delegations—respectively led by Tetsuo Nakada, head of the Japanese Defense Agency's Equipment Bureau, and Albert J. Kelley, deputy undersecretary of defense for international programs—also agreed to set up a joint working group to look into the prospects of "safe laser" technology, the official said. The safe laser technology, which involves the use of longer wavelengths in laser beams, is intended to protect the health of personnel exposed to the beams. Conventional laser beams use extremely short wavelengths, which scientists say are prone to cause damage to brain cells.

Japanese and U.S. defense officials, who have been meeting regularly since 1980 to pool technologies in military research, have also proposed the development of ceramic engines for military vehicles and improving missile target-seeking systems. Two other joint research projects proposed in 1990 include the development of naval technologies, Japanese officials said. One is the removal of magnetic emissions from the hull of warships, making submarines less susceptible to enemy detection and surface warships less vulnerable to magnetic mines. The other joint project contemplated is to develop stronger warship hulls through better welding techniques, the officials said.

Government Likely To Permit U.S. Sushi Imports

OW2509123492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1221 GMT
25 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO—Japan is likely to permit an Osaka-based sushi restaurant chain to import

frozen sushi from the United States, government sources said Friday [25 September].

The restaurant chain "Sushi Boy" plans to import the sushi from its factory in California.

The sources said the planned imports would be given the same treatment as hamburgers and other "meat or fish preparations," whose imports are permitted if the non-rice portion makes up 20 percent or more of the food in terms of weight.

Sushi boy officials said the fish portion will exceed 20 percent of the weight of sushi.

The Japanese Food Agency has voiced concerns that importing the frozen sushi may violate Japan's Staple Food Control Law, which imposes an effective ban on rice imports.

The agency had said sushi, which can easily be separated into rice and fish, might not fall under the category of processed food.

2,500 Protest Role in UN Cambodia Peace Mission

OW2709112592 Tokyo KYODO in English 1109 GMT
27 Sep 92

[Text] Kyoto, Sept. 27 KYODO—About 2,500 people formed a human chain around a Ground Self-Defense Force (GSDF) garrison in Uji, Kyoto Prefecture, Sunday to protest Japan's participation in a United Nations peacekeeping mission in Cambodia.

Local peace activists and labor unionists made up the majority of the group forming the 1.5 kilometer human chain around the GSDF's Okubo Garrison.

"We oppose the dispatch of forces abroad, which will take the lives of Self-Defense Forces (SDF) personnel," group members shouted, while others yelled that the dispatch is a violation of Article 9 of the constitution.

In front of the gate of the garrison, Atsunori Asai, a member of the Uji Municipal Assembly, read a statement demanding that the dispatch of SDF personnel overseas be immediately discontinued. He handed the statement over to SDF personnel stationed at the garrison.

The GSDF Okubo Garrison is the headquarters of the No. 4 Engineering Corps, from which 370 defense officials will eventually be sent to Cambodia as main corps of some 600 Japanese peacekeepers.

A 30-member first advance mission had already arrived in Cambodia as of Saturday, while a second advance mission comprising 160 SDF officers is expected to arrive in Cambodia on October 3 and 4. A 376-member main engineering corps is scheduled to arrive on October 13 and 14.

The engineering unit is to repair roads and bridges in Cambodia. Japan's peacekeeping activities in the war-devastated country are stated to end in October 1993.

PRC's Wu, Labor Leader Discuss Human Rights*OW2509142792 Tokyo KYODO in English 1337 GMT
25 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO—Visiting Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian said Friday [25 September] that he is not opposed to the idea of Chinese and Japanese labor unions exchanging views on human rights, labor sources said.

Wu made the remarks in a meeting with Akira Yamagishi, head of Japan's largest labor organization, the Japanese Trade Union Confederation (Rengo), according to the sources.

Yamagishi said China's position on human rights has been severely criticized by the International Confederation of Free Trade Unions (ICFTU), of which Rengo is also a member, and urged China to improve its stance.

Wu reacted sharply to Yamagishi's remarks, but said human rights is a problem that should be discussed, the sources said.

Asked by Yamagishi if China will ensure the Hong Kong citizens rights when Hong Kong is returned to China in 1997, Wu reportedly said Hong Kong's current system on human rights and democratic rights will be continued as a matter of course.

Touching on the visit of Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko to China next month, Yamagishi said that as the head of Rengo, he supports the imperial visit, but pointed out that there are also voices within the organization worrying that the emperor will be used for political purposes.

Wu replied that the imperial visit is to "contribute to Chinese-Japanese friendship" and that Beijing will not relate the visit to anything else.

Criticizes U.S. F-16 Decision*OW2609112192 Tokyo KYODO in English 1051 GMT
26 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 26 KYODO—Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian on Saturday [26 September] said he wants to see improved relations between Beijing and Washington, adding it would have a major influence on the development of peace on the Korean peninsula and throughout Asia.

But in the second round of talks with Social Democratic Party (SDP) Chairman Makoto Tanabe, Wu criticized the U.S. decision to sell 150 F-16 fighter jets to Taiwan, calling the move a violation of a 1982 China-U.S. communique and predicting it would lead to worsened bilateral relations, party officials said.

Wu stressed that he wants Sino-U.S. relations to develop along five peace principles and with a spirit of increasing agreement that will contribute to peace in the Asia-Pacific region and the world.

Tanabe remarked that he would like to see an Asian version of the Conference on Security and Cooperation in Europe (CSCE), but Wu countered that conditions between Europe and Asia are different.

"The members of the European community are developed nations, but in Asia, there are developed nations like Japan, developing nations, and nations that are lagging behind" those developing countries, Wu was quoted as saying.

Wu said it is also necessary to discuss what approach would be used to form such an Asian security union.

The Chinese vice premier, who is scheduled to leave Sunday [27 September], was invited to visit Japan by the opposition SDP to mark the 20th anniversary of normalizing the relations between Japan and China.

Ends Weeklong Visit*OW2709082692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0756 GMT
27 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO—Chinese Vice Premier Wu Xueqian left for home Sunday [27 September] concluding a weeklong visit to Japan as a guest of the No. 1 opposition Social Democratic Party (SDP).

Wu, who came to Tokyo on Monday, met with SDP Chairman Makoto Tanabe, Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa, and other political leaders, and attended a conference between the Chinese Communist Party and the SDP.

During his stay, the Chinese vice premier said Beijing is willing to forge "New China-Japan relations for the 21st century," according to SDP officials.

He also reportedly said China will fervently welcome Japanese Emperor Akihito and Empress Michiko when the imperial couple visits the country October 23-28.

Official Sees No Problem With U.S. Auto Bill*OW2809081392 Tokyo KYODO in English 0742 GMT
28 Sep 92*

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO—A U.S. bill, now under deliberation, obliging automakers to mark local content ratios on vehicles for the American market would not be problematic as long as both U.S. and foreign makers are treated equally, Japan's vice trade minister said Monday [28 September].

Yuji Tanahashi, vice minister for international trade and industry, said at a press conference he was not in a position to oppose the bill unless it is discriminatory, noting "the move is one of U.S. administration on the auto industry."

He said his ministry will carefully monitor ways in which the bill will be applied, once it is passed, to determine whether foreign companies are treated indiscriminately.

Foreign Minister Calls For Cabinet Reshuffle

OW2609112492 Tokyo KYODO in English 1059 GMT
26 Sep 92

[Text] Makena, Hawaii, Sept. 26 KYODO—Japanese Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe called on Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa Friday to reshuffle his cabinet before the start of the next Diet session.

"The best way (for Miyazawa) is to reshuffle his cabinet before the extraordinary session of the Diet," provided the Sagawa Kyubin money scandal rocking the political world is solved, he told reporters in Makena on Maui island.

Watanabe stopped over in here on his return from New York, where he attended a U.N. General Assembly session.

The government plans to convene an extraordinary Diet session October 30.

Major pending topics to be discussed at the session will be the political reform issue and a supplementary budget to prop up the stagnant economy.

Watanabe said reforms of the Political Funds Control Law and the election system should be debated as a set of issues.

Watanabe, who is concurrently deputy prime minister, said it is not known whether he will be retained in his present post, saying the ruling Liberal Democratic Party has many talented members capable of succeeding him.

He said, however, he is studying a possibility of making a 10-day trip to Southeast Asia on his next overseas tour, starting around January 5, an indication he wants to remain in his portfolio.

He predicted it would be difficult to adopt a bill for the introduction of a single-seat constituency system at the next Diet session in view of strong resistance from opposition parties.

Returns From New York

OW2809091692 Tokyo KYODO in English 0829 GMT
28 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO—Foreign Minister Michio Watanabe returned to Japan on Monday after attending an annual meeting of the United Nations General Assembly in New York.

Last Tuesday, Watanabe, who is also deputy prime minister, explained in a speech to the assembly Japan's international peace strategy, featuring stepped-up U.N. peacekeeping and a coordinated assault on world poverty and other social ills.

Watanabe also met Russian Foreign Minister Andrey Kozyrev at the U.N. headquarters.

The ministers agreed to resume vice ministerial meetings between the two countries, which were put off due to the postponement of the visit of Russian President Boris Yeltsin to Japan.

Prosecutors To File Summary Indictment of Kanemaru

OW2809030492 Tokyo KYODO in English 0251 GMT
28 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 28 KYODO—Public prosecutors agreed Monday to file a summary indictment against influential politician Shin Kanemaru and a formal indictment against former Niigata Governor Kiyoshi Kaneko, prosecution sources said.

The indictments will charge Kanemaru and Kaneko with violating the political funds control law in connection with the Sagawa Kyubin money scandal, the sources said.

The Tokyo District Public Prosecutors' Office will file the summary indictment against Kanemaru at the Tokyo Summary Court, allowing a judge to rule on the case without bringing Kanemaru in for questioning or making him stand trial, the sources said.

The Tokyo prosecutors will transfer the case involving Kaneko to Niigata prosecutors for them to file the formal indictment at the Niigata District Court, they said.

The only politician previously indicted on charges of violating the political funds law was the late former prime minister Eisaku Sato in 1954, when he was the secretary general of the Liberal Party, the predecessor of the current ruling Liberal Democratic Party (LDP).

In other cases of violations of the law, aides to politicians have been indicted.

Last Friday, Kanemaru, 78, submitted to prosecutors a written statement admitting he accepted 500 million yen from Hiroyasu Watanabe, former president of the now-defunct Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co., as a political donation prior to the 1990 general election.

Kanemaru, leader of the largest faction in the LDP, presented the statement after refusing to comply with requests from prosecutors to submit to questioning on the scandal centering on the Sagawa Kyubin trucking group.

The LDP's chief power broker, who has shut himself in his Tokyo home since he resigned as LDP vice president in late August after first admitting receiving the money, reportedly distributed the 500 million yen among some 60 members of his faction.

The law sets a 1.5 million yen ceiling on political donations that a politician can receive from any individual or corporation in a single year. Violators face fine of up to 200,000 yen.

Prosecutors are unlikely to carry out investigations on 11 other parliamentarians who allegedly received illegal contributions from Watanabe, the sources said.

In the opening of his trial in the Tokyo District Court, Watanabe categorically denied press reports that he made some 2 billion yen in donations to members of parliament.

Watanabe was indicted on a charge of aggravated breach of trust by causing some 95.2 billion yen in losses to Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin by providing illegal loans and loan guarantees to various firms, some of them connected with an organized crime group.

The debt-ridden Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin was later absorbed by Kyoto-based Sagawa Kyubin Co. along with several other Sagawa Kyubin regional parcel delivery firms.

The prosecution leaders also agreed to indict Kaneko, 60, and two of his election campaign organizers—Tatsuei Nagumo, 70, and Hiroshi Tsuruta, 66, without detaining them in custody—on charges of violating the law by making false reports on political funds, the sources said.

The three will have to stand trial in court. Nagumo and Tsuruta are former chief accountants of the Niigata prefectural government.

The violation carries a prison term of up to five years or a 300,000 yen fine.

Kaneko resigned as governor September 9 following allegations that he had accepted 100 million yen in undeclared contributions from Watanabe before the 1989 gubernatorial election in Niigata Prefecture.

Kanemaru Rejects Resignation of LDP's Ozawa

OW2709083292 Tokyo KYODO in English 0733 GMT 27 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 27 KYODO—Former ruling party secretary general Ichiro Ozawa said Sunday he has tendered his resignation as the No. 2 man in the party's biggest faction but that scandal-tainted faction chief Shin Kanemaru was trying to persuade him to stay on.

Ozawa said he gave Kanemaru his resignation Saturday night because he had been unable to protect the former vice president of the Liberal Democratic Party (LDP), who has admitted accepting illegally large contributions from Tokyo Sagawa Kyubin Co.

But Ozawa told reporters Kanemaru did not accept his resignation and was trying to persuade him to stay on as acting chairman of the 110-member faction founded by former Prime Minister Noboru Takeshita.

Ozawa said he wanted to resign, as the 78-year-old Kanemaru had no alternative but to agree to a summary indictment from prosecutors for accepting 500 million yen from the now-defunct trucking company.

Kanemaru submitted statements to prosecutors Friday admitting he had accepted the huge unreported contribution and accepting the summary indictment on charges of violating Japan's political funds control law.

As a result, a judge will be able to rule on Kanemaru's case without holding a trial and prosecutors are expected to drop their demands that Kanemaru come in for questioning.

The law sets a ceiling of 1.5 million yen in political donations a lawmaker can receive from any individual or corporation in a single year. Violators face up to 200,000 yen in fines.

Senior and rank-and-file Takeshita faction members have criticized Ozawa for not consulting them on handling Kanemaru's troubles after prosecutors repeatedly asked the LDP power broker to come in for questioning, political sources said Saturday.

The "Kanemaru problem" has shaken the ruling party's biggest faction, and would likely have a great impact on a speculated shuffling of Prime Minister Kiichi Miyazawa's cabinet and LDP senior personnel changes, the sources said.

Minister Criticizes Central Bank Monetary Policy

OW2509051892 Tokyo KYODO in English 0503 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Tokyo, Sept. 25 KYODO—Hideo Watanabe, minister of posts and telecommunications, criticized Friday [25 September] the Bank of Japan's recent stance toward low growth of money supply. Watanabe told reporters after a regular cabinet meeting the central bank blames commercial banks' lending attitude, but "I cannot understand that very well."

Japan's broadly defined money supply, or the combination of cash in circulation, time and demand deposits, and certificates of deposit (CDs), inched up 0.3 percent in August from the year before, after marking a record low growth of 0.2 percent in July.

Watanabe, noting he was making the remarks as a politician and not on his ministry's behalf, raised doubts about the central bank's recent management of monetary policy. He questioned whether one could call its recent stance as "guidance with responsibility." He said many ministers sympathize with his view after receiving the bank's comment to the cabinet on the government's monthly economic report. The report, approved by the cabinet Friday, said the nation's economy remains in an adjustment process as consumption and private fixed spending continues to stay weak.

Bank of Japan Governor Yasushi Mieno on Thursday told the press no immediate changes are needed in the central bank's monetary policy. He said Japan has entered a severe adjustment phase but some signs of recovery can be seen in certain areas.

North Korea

No Tae-u's 'Provocative' UN Address Condemned

SK2509044492 Pyongyang Korean Central Broadcasting Network in Korean 1150 GMT 24 Sep 92

[Commentary by station commentator Yun Pyong-son: "Like a Thief Turning on the Victim With a Club"]

[Text] According to reports, South Korea's No Tae-u made provocative remarks at the podium of the UN General Assembly on 23 September. He gave a speech in which he found fault with us in connection with the nuclear issue: He loudly babbled that the North's moves to develop nuclear weapons is a new factor which will cloud the future of the Korean peninsula and threaten peace in Northeast Asia and the world. He then presumptuously demanded that the North remove doubts of nuclear development and babbled that he would pursue this or that with patience. This is an unforgivable challenge to us and an intolerable outburst.

Our nuclear issue poses no threat. We have repeatedly declared that we have no intention of nor capability to build nuclear weapons and that nuclear energy is used only for peaceful purposes. This policy and principled stand of ours have been clearly proven by the three rounds of irregular [pijonggi] inspections by the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA].

In spite of the adoption and effectuation of the North-South agreement and the joint denuclearization declaration, the threat of nuclear war has not disappeared in South Korea. Although the United States announced that its nuclear weapons had been withdrawn from South Korea, and the top person in authority in South Korea issued what is called the no-nuke declaration, U.S. nuclear-powered submarines continue to come in and out of Chinhae port and nuclear war exercises for northward aggression such as the Focus Lens joint military exercise continue to be held. This shows that No Tae-u's no-nuclear declaration is a falsehood and deception.

The danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and in Asia comes from South Korea and Japan. In an attempt to become a nuclear power, Japan is accelerating its buildup of nuclear power in earnest. It has accumulated a large amount of plutonium, a resource for building nuclear weapons, and is fully equipped with the material and technological base needed for nuclear weapons production. Therefore, it can build nuclear weapons en masse anytime it decides to do so. Once Japan starts to produce nuclear weapons, it can easily become a nuclear power.

Japan's nuclear buildup constitutes a serious threat to peace in Asia and the world and, in particular, peace and stability on the Korean peninsula, which is in Japan's vicinity. South Korean people, too, are greatly worried about this. Therefore, if he had truly worried about the danger of nuclear war on the Korean peninsula and intended to remove such a danger, No Tae-u should have frankly admitted to his crime of trying to drive his fellow countrymen into a nuclear catastrophe by turning South Korea into the U.S. imperialists' nuclear base. He should have mentioned the acceptance of nuclear inspection and opposition to Japan's nuclear buildup. Nevertheless, he made no mention of this. Rather, he found fault with us who pose no threat, and babbled that we are building nuclear weapons. This is a shameless statement, and he is like a thief turning on the victim with a club.

As a matter of fact, the South Korean authorities are not in a position to say this or that about our nuclear issue. It is the South side that builds obstacles and uses delaying tactics at meetings of the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission to implement the joint denuclearization declaration. It is also the South that opposes our just proposal for the North and South to jointly deal with Japan's nuclear buildup maneuvers, which is rapidly emerging as a new threat to security for our fellow countrymen. This action by the South Korean authorities is an attempt to safeguard U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases and support and defend Japan's nuclear buildup. This shows that they have no intention of denuclearizing the Korean peninsula.

No Tae-u babbled about the North's nuclear development to take advantage of the United Nations podium to find fault with our peaceful nuclear policy, mislead public opinion, and thus conceal his ugly, true colors as a nuclear war servant for the United States. However, such sophistry will not convince anyone. If sincere in their stance of removing the nuclear threat from the Korean peninsula and guaranteeing peace here, they should remove U.S. nuclear weapons from South Korea and abolish U.S. nuclear bases.

The several rounds of irregular inspections by the IAEA confirmed our nuclear policy. We continue to maintain our stance that overall inspections of U.S. nuclear weapons and nuclear bases in South Korea confirming their existence must be conducted. The South Korean authorities must give up their chronic habit of randomly finding fault with other people, accept our demand for overall inspection, and sincerely implement the joint denuclearization declaration adopted and effected by the North and South. Otherwise, they will not be able to escape from the nation's stern judgement.

Paper Calls No Tae-u's UN Speech 'Dastardly'

*SK2609052492 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0441 GMT 26 Sep 92*

["Shameful Conduct of Nuclear War Servant"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)—MINJU CHOSON today comments on the rigmarole of the South Korean chief executive at the U.N. General Assembly "urging" the North to clear the "suspicion of nuclear development."

This is a foolish attempt to impair by a petty trick the peaceful nuclear policy of the DPRK which has been proved through inspection by the International Atomic Energy Agency, and an unpardonable act of treachery to the whole nation, a news analyst of the daily says, and goes on:

It is also an anti-national, anti-peace despicable and heinous criminal act to sling mud at our peaceful nuclear policy, mislead world opinion and veil the true color of his group as a nuclear war servant of imperialism.

Nuclear threat on the Korean peninsula has resulted from the deployment of U.S. nuclear weapons in South Korea and it is growing further still because of them.

Even after the South Korean chief executive announced the absence of nuclear weapons in South Korea, the U.S. nuclear weapons are piled up in secret nuclear depots in South Korea and nuclear submarines of the U.S. Navy loaded with nuclear weapons are calling at Chinhae base frequently. This has been fully revealed through testimonies of those concerned.

Nevertheless, No Tae-u provoked us who offered no problem and cried over "nuclear suspicion," utterly ignoring this stark reality. This is quite preposterous.

No's attempt to build up public opinion against us who have neither nuclear arms nor intention to make it over the "nuclear suspicion" is a dastardly act that could be done only by a nuclear war servant.

'Peaceful Nuclear Policy' Supported at IAEA

*SK2609121092 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1044 GMT 26 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)—Many delegates to the 36th general conference of the International Atomic Energy Agency (IAEA) in their speeches voiced support to the peaceful nuclear policy of the Democratic People's Republic of Korea.

The Hungarian delegate said he welcomed the DPRK cooperating with the international organisation by endorsing the nuclear safeguards accord and taking concrete measures for an early and complete implementation of the accord.

The Bulgarian delegate highly estimated the DPRK visit of the general director of the IAEA and his efforts for nuclear safeguards and fully supported his report and concluding speech on the nuclear issue of the DPRK.

Delegates of Finland and Switzerland said they hailed the DPRK in signing the nuclear safeguards accord with the IAEA and striving to implement it.

The Swedish delegate expressed his hope that the cooperation between the IAEA and the DPRK for the full implementation of the nuclear safeguards accord will be strengthened, and the Polish delegate welcomed the progress made by the DPRK in the implementation of the nuclear safeguards accord which was mentioned in the report of the general director of the IAEA.

The Greek delegate noted that the step taken by the DPRK to help toward smooth performance of the nuclear safeguards role of the IAEA is very inspiring and the Mexican delegate expressed satisfaction over the fact that the DPRK is making strenuous efforts to implement the nuclear safeguards accord.

Delegates of many countries including Thailand, the Philippines, Egypt, Nigeria, Australia, Ireland and Chile supported the peaceful nuclear policy of the DPRK, hailed the DPRK's conclusion of the nuclear safeguards accord with the IAEA and the adoption of the North-South Joint Declaration on Denuclearisation of the Korean Peninsula and hoped that the joint declaration on denuclearisation would be implemented at an early date.

Delegate Refutes Japan at IAEA Meeting

*SK2609010292 Pyongyang Korean Central
Broadcasting Network in Korean 2100 GMT 25 Sep 92*

[Text] The head of our country's delegation made a speech on 23 September at the 36th session of the International Atomic Energy Agency [IAEA] general conference held in Vienna, Austria. He comprehensively introduced the peaceful character of our country's nuclear plan and emphasized our principled position for the fair implementation of the nuclear safeguards accord. He continued to expose Japan's maneuvers to arm itself with nuclear weapons and the South Korean authorities' strategic maneuvers.

Our country's delegate pointed out: I was very surprised after listening to the Japanese delegate's speech. He distorted the truth by talking as if the DPRK has plans to develop nuclear weapons. He also made a contradictory remark by demanding that we thoroughly and quickly fulfill the overall safeguards accord. We elucidated not once but many times that we do not have the will nor the ability to develop nuclear weapons. We have already concluded the safeguards accord with the IAEA and received nonregular [pijonggi] inspections on three occasions. We opened all nuclear facilities to the inspection team and gave the inspectors all necessary assistance so that they could carry out their duty smoothly.

Regardless of this fact, the Japanese delegate said that he urges us to unconditionally, thoroughly, and quickly fulfill the overall safeguards accord. What does he want us to quickly fulfill? The Japanese delegate does not even have an understanding of the essence of the conditions of the safeguards surveillance system. He made an unreasonable remark beyond common sense. I believe that this is due to his ignorance of reality.

The Japanese delegate unilaterally demanded that we fulfill the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization. As we had already elucidated in the June and September Board of Governor's meeting, the issue of fulfilling the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization is not the kind of issue to be discussed at IAEA meetings. This issue must be resolved by North and South Korea. Discussions are continuously being held to resolve this issue at North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission meetings. We mentioned at the June Board of Governor's meeting the important reason why this issue is not being resolved. Nevertheless, the Japanese delegate unilaterally demanded that we fulfill the joint declaration on denuclearization. This kind of speech by

the Japanese delegate does not help at all in resolving the issue. He must realize that instead it creates complications.

Even though our Republic is smoothly receiving the IAEA's nuclear inspection, the Japanese delegate is finding fault with us. I believe that this is because Japan does not truly want denuclearization on the Korean peninsula to be realized and its purpose is to make an excuse to accelerate its work to arm itself with nuclear weapons.

Regardless of consistent opposition from the world's peace-loving people, Japan is storing more plutonium than is necessary. The only reason for this is for Japan to fabricate some kind of excuse to realize its policy of becoming a nuclear power at any time. Because Japan is currently storing plutonium under IAEA safeguards surveillance, it is claiming that this is legal. Japan is saying that there is no need to doubt its activities in storing plutonium because it is under IAEA safeguards surveillance. Then, why is it dissatisfied with the IAEA's inspection of another country?

The Japanese authorities should not use shallow tricks to realize their policy of becoming a nuclear power by laying the blame on someone else. I believe that it will be beneficial to Japan if it justly makes public its nuclear policy to international society.

Next, I cannot just ignore the speech made by the South Korean delegate. He talked as if only his side is interested in fulfilling the North-South joint declaration on denuclearization. We truly hope that the joint declaration on denuclearization can be fulfilled and are making efforts to realize it. The ones who have to deal with this issue are the Koreans, and it can be resolved only through joint North-South efforts. Therefore, I strongly urge the South side to stop slandering the other side of the joint declaration on denuclearization in an international conference, because this is an internal issue of the Korean nation, and to actively come to the North-South Joint Nuclear Control Commission meetings with an open and sincere position. I believe that this will be good for resolving practically the issue, good for the atmosphere of the IAEA general conference, and good for preventing a waste of time.

We are operating all nuclear facilities under IAEA safeguards. We are the masters of the atomic reactors. We know what to do to safely operate the atomic reactors. Therefore, I emphasize that the remark by the South Korean delegate is an unreasonable remark running counter to common sense. I urge that South Korea should not be oversensitive to unnecessary matters and should not act impertinently but should act discretely.

The DPRK will continue to be faithful to the idea of the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty, and once again promises that it will cooperate with the IAEA in fulfilling its duty to abide by the Nuclear Nonproliferation Treaty and the safeguards accord.

Miyazawa's Remarks on Nuclear Program Denounced

*SK2709092992 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0817 GMT 27 Sep 92*

["Insidious Attempt"—KCNA headline]

[Text] Pyongyang September 27 (KCNA)—Japanese Prime Minister Miyazawa recently expressed apprehensions over the DPRK's "nuclear arms development program," saying it is difficult for Japan to establish relations with Pyongyang unless it is confirmed that the DPRK withdrew the "program."

A NODONG SINMUN analyst today brands Miyazawa's remarks as a shameless jargon meant to delay the improvement of DPRK-Japan relations by setting the nuclear problem as a precondition for it, to sling mud at the DPRK's peaceful nuclear policy and isolate it internationally.

The news analyst says:

The Japanese Government is raising a hue and cry over our "nuclear arms development program" at a time when it has been confirmed that our nuclear policy serves peaceful purposes and the world opinion recognizes our honesty and innocence. This is an act to deliver itself from the difficult position into which it has fallen with the glaring exposure of its attempts at the conversion of Japan into military power and her nuclear arming and the whole picture of the crimes committed by Japan against the Korean and other Asian nations in the past.

It is not a stance for the improvement of relations between the DPRK and Japan that the Japanese chief executive said it is difficult to establish relations with the DPRK under an untenable pretext.

The kernel of the matter in normalizing diplomatic relations between the DPRK and Japan is to clearly liquidate the crime-woven past of Japan.

Should the Japanese side continue to refuse to sincerely apologize for and liquidate its past blood-stained criminal history of aggression full of fraud and swindle at the DPRK-Japan talks for the normalization of diplomatic relations, establishment of good-neighbourly relations could not be expected.

Analyst Comments on Japanese Nuclear 'Fuss'

*SK2509111692 Pyongyang KCNA in English
1020 GMT 25 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang September 25 (KCNA)—The Japanese reactionary quarters raised a hue and cry over the North's "nuclear development" and linked it even with the issue of the normalization of diplomatic relations with the DPRK some time ago.

Commenting on this, a MINJU CHOSON analyst today says:

In spreading "suspicion of nuclear development" the Japanese reactionary ruling quarters seek to isolate the DPRK in the international arena and, at the same time, cover up their moves to turn Japan into a nuclear power by setting afloat the rumour that the DPRK produces nuclear weapons.

It is preposterous for Japan to make a fuss over somebody's "nuclear development" while working overtime to build a nuclear power.

Worse still, the Japanese authorities linked the DPRK-Japan relations with the problem of "nuclear development". This can never be pardoned.

Japan, accustomed to fishing in troubled waters with the backing of a big power, is apparently fond of admonishing others, mimicking it. But, she would be well advised to know where she stands.

It is a mistake if Japan thinks that she can get something from an unreasonable pressure.

The Japanese reactionaries should behave with discretion not committing the foolish act of impudently meddling in other's affairs.

Sources Report 23, 24 Sep U.S.-ROK Exercises

*SK2609045792 Pyongyang KCNA in English
0424 GMT 26 Sep 92*

[Text] Pyongyang September 26 (KCNA)—The U.S. imperialist aggressors and the South Korean puppets staged air war manoeuvres simulating an invasion of the North in the sky above South Korea on September 23 and 24, according to military sources.

The U.S. imperialists and the puppets staged an air war exercise and a joint ground strike exercise of fighter-bombers, assault planes and pursuit-assault planes in the sky above Kunwi, Yaju and Chongju on the September 23 and fighter-bombers of the puppet army in the sky above Sosan dropped hundreds of bombs, whipping up a war atmosphere on the 23rd and 24th.

Tank groups of the puppet army deployed in Mago-ri of Yonchon County and Chongja-ri of Paju County fired shells at different areas near the Demilitarized Zone on September 23, and 105 mm artillery pieces of the puppet army fired more than 350 shells toward the Military Demarcation Line on September 23 and 24.

Armed groups of the puppet army took a battle position in Pangmok-ri of Paju County and Kwanu-ri of Chollwon County, South Korean Kangwon Province, and fired over 700 bullets with large-calibre machineguns on the 24th and armed bandits of the puppet army in Nosang-ri of Paju County and Majon-ri of Yonchon County fired about 1,000 bullets with "M-16" automatic rifles on the 23rd.

And motorized infantry units of the puppet army deployed in Upnae-ri and Chori of Paju County adjacent

to the DMZ staged a nocturnal attack exercise, firing more than 100 flare bombs on September 23.

South Korea

No Tae-u Speaks on ROK-U.S. Partnership

*SK2709035292 Seoul KBS-1 Television Network
in Korean 0115 GMT 24 Sep 92*

[Speech by ROK President No Tae-u at the annual dinner of the Asia Society in New York on 23 September: "A New World Order and the Korean-American Partnership"—live]

[Text] President of the Asia Society and ladies and gentlemen: I thank you for your statements of praise. It is my good fortune today to have again met friends who love Asia and to have had a heart-to-heart talk with them. I congratulate the Asia Society on its progress through the devoted efforts of the president and members of the society.

I thank the Asia Society for its efforts to introduce more properly our country to the United States. Through the ROK's [word indistinct] pursuant to the Scalapino program the Asia Society has been contributing to promoting the interests of the people of both countries and to developing their relations. I would like to extend my encouragement and gratitude to all organizations supporting such significant work by the society.

Those of you who are present: I vividly remember when I explained to you the new era of the ROK—four years ago when the joy of the Seoul Olympics rang in our ears. Since then we have seen the enormous changes altering the map of the world and human thought. With communism disappearing, the former Soviet Union was dismantled and Central and East Europe was reborn.

The terrible dream of nuclear war, which came close to driving mankind into ruin, has disappeared. Reform, opening up, reconciliation, and cooperation have now become the foundation of a new world order. Democracy and the market economic system have become universal. It is the historic victory of those who love freedom and peace.

The changes that our ROK has undergone during this period are indeed dramatic. When the people's ardent desire for democratization as resistance to authoritarianism swept the ROK in the summer of 1987, I bowed to the people's will in the 29 June declaration for democracy. Freedom of speech, personal liberty, freedom of assembly and association, the three labor rights, and all basic rights of the people that had been restricted were established. All restrictions banning participation in politics were lifted. Thus, with the people directly choosing the government, the ROK opened a new era of democracy.

However, the burden of democratization on the economy was serious. Not only did we have to surmount many difficulties, but also endure them. I tell you now that the ROK has doubled the size of its economy and

national income in the past four years and consequently has developed into a society of mass consumption in which even our ordinary citizens can afford riches.

The democratization in the ROK has led to our opening up and internationalization. This foundation enabled us to hold an outstanding Seoul Olympics and to promote our northern policy successfully.

I used to tell our people that if we cannot go straight to Pyongyang we should go via Moscow or Beijing. I urged North Korea to hold a dialogue. I persuaded it to come to the road of opening up on the one hand and consistently knocked on the door leading to the continent on the other.

Beginning with the establishment of diplomatic relations with Hungary in the spring of 1989, the ROK has normalized relations with many countries in East Europe.

With the talks between President Gorbachev and myself in San Francisco in June the following year as a turning point, we opened a road to Moscow. In the meantime, the latch on the gate to Pyongyang was slowly removed. The North and the South were admitted to the United Nations together last year, and an era of inter-Korean dialogue began with the premiers of the North and the South holding talks in Seoul and Pyongyang many times.

Toward the end of last year, the North and the South adopted the North-South basic agreement on North-South relations, pledging to open an era of coexistence and co-prosperity, and a declaration on the denuclearization of the Korean peninsula and put them into effect early this year.

With the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and China, a road between Seoul and Beijing has been opened wide. I will be visiting Beijing next week for the first time as ROK president. I believe that the establishment of ROK-PRC diplomatic relations will be another turning point in opening a road to Pyongyang.

With this, my nordpolitik—which is aimed at opening an era of reconciliation and cooperation on the Korean peninsula and fixing the order of peace in Northeast Asia—has been concluded.

Ladies and gentlemen: While talking about the ROK's achievements so far, I have not mentioned our old ally, the United States, who has given the ROK great assistance during all of these processes. Koreans have a habit of not putting a precious thing in front. The precious thing I am going to refer to is the great victory of yourselves and the United States.

The victory of World War II was a great thing. It brought freedom and independence to nations that were under totalitarianism and colonialism half a century ago. However, I am certain that the U.S. victory in the ideological war that lasted nearly 50 years is an even greater victory. The government and people of the United States made it possible for the world to free itself from the cold war system and head for a new order. The United States disseminated freedom and democracy all over the earth.

Peace backed by strength defended the world and defeated communism. I am convinced that there is no achievement greater than your achievement of rescuing mankind from the endless arms race and the danger of its total annihilation and opening the world of reconciliation and cooperation.

I know that there is criticism that the economic difficulties now faced by the United States results from its active foreign policy of the 1980's. However, I am convinced that what the United States has gained through the victory of freedom and democracy is greater and more precious. It means that the proud spirit of the American people has gained renewed vigor. Now the pride of the United States will make the United States an even greater country.

The ROK has made itself what it is today with its can-do confidence. A recent WALL STREET JOURNAL article entitled "The Korean People's Unnecessary Worries" noted: The Korean people have forgotten their great achievement and are worrying unnecessarily over minor things. The article also noted that despite the American people's great achievements, Americans have forgotten them and are feeling frustrated. I fully agree with this observation. What the United States needs today is to bring forth greater honor with the proud spirit of the American people burning again. The United States has made the greatest and the most valuable contribution to the advancement of the history of mankind in this century. I am convinced that the American people will surely succeed in achieving boundless prosperity.

Ladies and gentlemen: The two countries of the ROK and the United States together have shed blood and sweat to prevent communist expansion and to defend freedom and democracy for the past half century. For approximately 40 years, peace has been maintained on the Korean peninsula, though it is unstable. This is because the American people have supported the Korean people's efforts to defend freedom and democracy.

During the Korean war, the United States doubted whether it was necessary for it to dispatch its youths far across the Pacific to defend the ROK. The pulse of isolationism has beaten at every turn of history. The pulse of isolationism still has beaten in recent election campaigns.

I stress this: If the United States had retreated, a great tragedy would have occurred without doubt. When the United States discussed the issue of fortifying its continent, Pearl Harbor was attacked; after the United States retreated from the ROK, the Korean war broke out.

We do not need historical lessons anymore. Now, Europe is becoming one and the Pacific is becoming one. Americans are cosmopolitan. It is only in a global village that Americans should live.

Ranging from the 18th century, which was an exploitive period, to the 20th century, which saw the United States march forward through thick and thin, the United States

has achieved prosperity. The United States should become a great light to lead mankind to the 21st century, an era of peace and prosperity.

I do not think that the United States alone should lead the world. Values and strengths have been diversified. Making the world one in which everyone enjoys prosperity in peace together is the common responsibility of every member of the world. Along with its world brothers, the ROK will extend support and cooperation to the United States to make such a world.

Ladies and gentlemen: The ROK and the United States are partners for prosperity. The ROK is the sixth largest market for U.S. exports. In addition, the ROK is the fifth largest overseas market for U.S. agricultural products. The United States is the important market for ROK exports. The trade amount between the two countries last year reached \$37 billion. Trade between the two countries is almost in balance. The two countries, as important markets, have made a great contribution to developing economic growth and to offering more employment to the other.

For U.S. external trade, the ROK is more important than many advanced countries, such as France and Italy, or it is as important as them. It seems that many people do not know such a fact. The ROK-U.S. relations will become more important for the Pacific era of the 21st century.

At present, the economy of the 15 members of the Asian-Pacific Economic Cooperation occupies 50 percent of total world production and 40 percent of total world trade. The amount of U.S. trade with the Pacific region reaches more than 1.5 times its trade amount with Western Europe. The direction of the U.S. economy is changing from the Atlantic to the Pacific.

The importance of the Asian-Pacific region is not limited to economics. As the founders of the Asian association predicted approximately 40 years ago, the Asian-Pacific region around which the four world powers are situated will be a pivot for leading mankind's future.

In spite of its potential for endless growth, not only political unrest but also security threats still remain in the Asian-Pacific region. Only when its potential is based on security can we in the Asian-Pacific region achieve the Pacific's prosperity. Therefore, the role of defending peace in the Asian-Pacific region, which the United States played in the past, is still necessary today. This role will be more necessary in the future.

Ladies and gentlemen: We have bright expectations for the chapter of world history that will be written in the future. The Korean peninsula and Northeast Asia are the region where the factors for the greatest political and economic change remain.

I am convinced that before this century ends, peaceful reunification of the Korean peninsula will be realized and durable peace will be achieved in Northeast Asia.

For the past century, Northeast Asia was full of challenges, such as wars, civil wars, colonialism, and communism. History proves that when the Korean peninsula was a lesser power, disputes and conflicts became worse in Northeast Asia. A reunified and developed ROK is indispensable to Northeast Asia's peace and prosperity. This will also be a source of great strength for the growth of the United States.

I think it is high time for the two countries of the ROK and the United States to further promote and strengthen cooperation for creating an atmosphere for the Korean peninsula's peaceful reunification. In the course of achieving peace and reunification and even after achieving reunification, our two countries are eternal partners who should share friendship and cooperation.

Today, approximately 20 years after the United States knocked on China's door, China has shown a new appearance with openness, exchanges, and cooperation. I say it is high time for North Korea to open its doors. The warm wind of openness and reform is blowing down the Korean peninsula after crossing the Amnok and Tumen Rivers. Our two countries can pave a road for North Korea's stability and development. However, prior to this, there are issues which North Korea should resolve with its own efforts. North Korea should dissipate international society's doubts over nuclear development. According to the joint declaration of denuclearization agreed upon by the North and the South, North Korea should accept mutual nuclear inspection. This is the only way for North Korea to be a responsible member of international society and to promote exchanges with the world.

Ladies and gentlemen: I have frequently said to many U.S. friends, including President Bush, that the ROK and the United States as eternal partners will consolidate close friendship in all fields of politics, the economy, society, culture, and security. Just as the United States and England became eternally friendly countries by building a bridge over the Atlantic, so the ROK and the United States will be firm friendly countries by building a bridge over the Pacific.

As a prosperous democratic country with a population of 70 million, a reunified ROK will make a greater contribution to this world. While not only forging ideology and values but also exchanging history and culture, we should construct together the 21st century's world community of peace and prosperity.

In the past century, Alexis de Tocqueville described the United States as the ideal of a new world. The United States should make its experiment succeed. The United States should realize its greatness in all fields.

The ROK is ready to do its duty as a genuine partner. You are a bridge of friendship between our countries and eternal friends of the Korean people. I am convinced that Asian society will achieve a brilliant development

for a new world and era. The United States will once again open the doors of Asia. Asia will once again discover the U.S. land.

The United States and Asia will together develop the 21st century for peace and prosperity. Then, your devotion will be more brilliant under the two continent's skies.

Thank you very much. [applause]

No Tae-u Returns From New York 25 Sep

SK2509133292 Seoul YONHAP in English
1053 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)—President No Tae-u returned home Friday afternoon from New York where he addressed the 47th U.N. General Assembly.

On arrival at Seoul airport aboard a special plane at 5:30 P.M., the president was welcomed back by government and political leaders.

Among those on hand at the airport to greet the president were Prime Minister Chong Won-sik, heads of the three major political parties—Kim Yong-sam, Kim Tae-chung and Chong Chu-yong, National Assembly Speaker Pak Chun-kyu and Chief Justice Kim Tok-chu.

In a brief airport welcome ceremony, President No inspected the tri-service honor guards and was presented a bouquet by Pak Chi-hye, a third grader of the primary school attached to Seoul National University Normal College.

After exchanging greetings with leading figures at the airport, President No flew to Chongwadae by helicopter.

U.S., Australia Called 'Unfair' in Beef Talks

SK2609020392 Seoul THE KOREA TIMES
in English 26 Sep 92 p 8

[By staff reporter Chae Hui-muk]

[Text] A high-ranking official of the Agriculture, Forestry and Fisheries Ministry said yesterday that it is unfair for the U.S., Australia and New Zealand to join forces in separate bilateral beef talks between Korea and the three countries.

Kim Chung-yong, director general for the ministry's livestock policy bureau, who returned home Thursday from his trip to New Zealand and Australia for bilateral beef talks, said Korea has been wrestling with the three nations closely consulting among themselves.

Kim complained about this, saying, "Originally, the beef talks are bilateral. But the second round of talks with the three countries convinced me I was wrestling all three."

He also claims officials of the three countries have been frequently meddling in internal affairs against international trading practices.

Even in bilateral talks with Australia on Sept. 21 in Canberra, he said he expelled a non-delegate member who was an advisor for GATT affairs to the Canberra government during the talks. "It's against general international rules in talks," he said.

In the talks with New Zealand and Australia, the negotiators of the two countries put pressure more than the U.S. on Korea to open its beef market fully in July, 1997, and to sharply increase its import quota from next year.

He rebutted their contention, saying that his government did not commit to the full opening of the Korean beef market in 1997 at the panel talks of the Balance of Payment Committee (BOP) in 1989.

Kim explained that his government promised to "open the beef market fully or to conform to regulations of GATT." The three countries should also be reminded of the latter part of the clause signed by them.

"In this connection, we will not open the beef market fully in 1997. We will only reform the current import system in conformity to GATT rules within the scope keeping production of beef at a certain level. And if the Uruguay Round talks end successfully, the market opening should also conform to the new GATT rules," he said.

He also reminded Australia that Korea has undergone a huge trade deficit—nearly one in exports to three in imports—but Australia has never made efforts to rectify the imbalance. In this unfavorable trade environment, Australia and New Zealand reiterated their demand for the full opening of the Korean beef market, he noted.

As for the demanded increase of 22.5 percent in import quota for the coming years every year by Australia, Kim said the figure is also unreasonable. The U.S. and New Zealand are reported to have insisted on some 20 percent increase.

"We have the right to set the import quota. The new import quota should be based on a three-year average rather than on year. The nation's beef consumption is estimated at 7.3 percent, compared to an unexpected high growth of 25 percent level in 1991 and 1990. Our country's consumption trend has returned to a normal track this year," he explained.

He said he contended that the import quota should be increased at an annual rate of 7 percent more or less based on the 1989-91 average of 86,000 tons.

The wider gap is a great hindrance to the bilateral negotiations with the three countries each, he commented.

He also said New Zealand and Australia complained about sales of their beef in Korea in packs unlike U.S. beefs, adding that the packaged beef makes a bad impression on Korean people. Australian and New Zealand officials maintained that this is a discriminatory practice.

But Kim said Korea has never taken discriminatory action in imports. The packed beef sales of grass-fed

Australian and New Zealand beef is an internal matter and the Korean beef market is not a free trade one but a "managed market" to protect consumers, he explained.

Kim also said that Australian meat exporters should be cautious in exporting their quality beef. He said that bone-tainted beef from Australia has been some 100 tons this year, all of which were returned to the country.

Kim said he will sustain his government position continuously in the bilateral talks. The third round of talks are expected to be resumed after the Presidential election of Korea, he said.

No Tae-u Departs for Four-Day Visit to PRC

*SK2709063092 Seoul YONHAP in English
0603 GMT 27 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—South Korean President No Tae-u left for a four-day visit to China for the first Seoul-Beijing summit.

No is to meet with Chinese President Yang Shangkun on Monday to discuss strengthening of bilateral cooperation and recent political changes around the Korean peninsula and in Northeast Asia.

He will also meet with Chinese Prime Minister Li Peng and Communist Party Secretary-General Jiang Zemin on Tuesday and hold a press conference.

"I will meet with Chinese leaders and seek ways to overcome the unhappy past between the two countries and open a new era of friendship," No said before departure.

"The meetings will become important stepping stones to our national reunification," he said, "the visit holds a significant meaning in the history of our people, and now there is no external obstacle blocking Korean reunification."

He takes with him 37 South Korean business leaders to promote economic cooperation between the two countries.

Seoul and Beijing normalized ties last Aug. 24. No is the first South Korean president to go to China.

No will attend a reception with Korean residents in China and a luncheon for South Korean and Chinese business leaders. He flies to Shanghai on the last day of his visit before returning to Seoul Wednesday.

Foreign Minister Yi Sang-ok, Trade and Industry Minister Han Pong-su, Science and Technology Minister Kim Chin-hyon are among No's entourage.

Departure Speech Reported

*SK2709071792 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network
in Korean 0545 GMT 27 Sep 92*

[Speech by ROK President No Tae-u at Seoul Airport before leaving for Beijing on 27 September—live]

[Text] My dear fellow countrymen:

At the invitation of Chinese President Yang Shangkun, I am embarking on a four-day official state visit to the People's Republic of China.

As this is going to be the first-ever official state visit to China by our country's head of state, I feel deep emotions in reflecting on the past between the ROK and China.

As a close neighbor that has shared borders with us since time immemorial, China has maintained deep ties with us politically and culturally. The fact that about 2 million Korean compatriots are residing in China reveals how deep the relations are that the ROK and China have maintained historically.

Over the past 40 years, however, the cold war barriers have kept Mainland China and our country apart. Not only were the abnormal relations between the ROK and China burdensome to peace and stability in Northeast Asia, but they also worked against the interests of the two peoples. By establishing diplomatic relations last month, the two countries have agreed to open a new era in Northeast Asia.

I believe that this is the most precious fruit borne by the northern policy which we have promoted with all our energies amid the spirit of change that has transformed the world order from its core.

I will have summit talks with Yang Shangkun, president of the State Council, in Beijing and will meet with all such Chinese leaders as Jiang Zemin, general secretary of the party, and Li Peng, premier of the State Council. In the course of meeting with the Chinese leaders, I will discuss ways to overcome the unhappy past between the two countries and to open a new era of friendship built on reciprocity and equality.

The ROK and China have promoted substantial relations steadily, and these relations will develop rapidly following the establishment of diplomatic relations and a summit meeting.

Trade between the two countries reached \$5.8 billion last year and is expected to come close to \$10 billion this year. Next to the United States and Japan, China has become our country's third largest trading partner. The two countries exchanged 100,000 visitors last year, and more than 150,000 are expected this year.

My meetings with Chinese leaders have served as more precious stepping stones for reunification. Going through the United Nations and Moscow, we have finally reached Beijing, the last gateway to Pyongyang. We have made new friends with two countries that border North Korea. All that is left now is the truce line that blocks free visits between the South and North.

I will clearly convey our position on reunification to the leaders of China, North Korea's longstanding friend and our new friend. At the planned summit meeting, we will also hold constructive discussions on the bright future of Northeast Asia.

The promotion of ties between the two countries is significant to peace and prosperity in Northeast Asia. It signals the end of the cold war system in Northeast Asia, the last legacy of the world's cold war era. It will serve as an opportunity to achieve more active development of relations among all the countries in the region and promote a sense of regional ties.

I believe that the ROK and China will be able to maintain close cooperation in the effort to open a new era of coexistence and co-prosperity, in which all Northeast Asian countries reconcile and cooperate with each other.

My dear fellow countrymen:

My visit to China after the establishment of ROK-China diplomatic relations is significant in our history. We now have normal diplomatic relations with the so-called four major powers—the United States, Japan, China, and Russia—that have been closely connected with the fate of our people historically and geographically. No longer is there any external obstacle blocking our reunification.

However, the price we have to pay and responsibility we have to shoulder are very great if we are to take initiative in achieving reunification while defending national self-respect. We have ushered in a new era in which independence in exploring the bright future of the country and people is emphasized more than ever. Through unity and by pooling strength, all of the people in the country should never allow the tragic misfortune we suffered at the turn of the 20th century to repeat itself. During my trip to China, I plan to stop in Shanghai and visit the sites of the hard-fought battles waged by our fallen martyrs for national liberation in the dark days when our country was lost.

Although my visit is short, I will do my best to make it a valuable journey that will bring prosperity and reunification to us and reconciliation and peace to the Northeast Asia. I will return in four days and will say hello to the people again.

Thank you.

DPRK 'Terrorists' Allegedly Enter PRC

*SK2709054992 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
27 Sep 92 p 1*

[By correspondent Pak Pyong-sok from Beijing]

[Text] With President No Tae-u's visit to China a few days away, four North Koreans suspected of being terrorists reportedly entered China on 23 September, leading the Chinese Government office concerned to increase security.

According to a reliable source in Beijing on 26 September, these four North Koreans left Burma on 23 September and arrived in China via Macao, but their whereabouts in China is not known.

The source said that because China is the last ally it has, North Korea will not do anything stupid in China and that China had already informed North Korea of its position.

The source said: Even so, security in Tiananmen Square will be increased during the ceremony to welcome President No on the morning of 28 September, as the whereabouts of these four North Koreans is impossible to trace after they had entered China.

PRC Steps Up Security Measures

*SK2609103792 Seoul YONHAP in English
0558 GMT 26 Sep 92*

[Text] Beijing, Sept. 26 (YONHAP)—On the eve of South Korean President No Tae-u's historic visit to China, the Chinese authorities were stepping up their preparations and taking intense security precautions Saturday.

The Chinese Government has mobilized more than 3,000 armed troopers, riot policemen, city security agents and uniformed officers to stand guard from the airport to the state guest house at Diaoyutai.

The security contingent is larger than that deployed when U.S. President Ronald Reagan visited the Chinese capital, where many North Koreans live, officials at the South Korean Embassy said.

One official said he had heard that the Chinese authorities still remembered the bombing of a South Korean presidential visit in Rangoon, Burma, by North Korean agents on Oct. 9, 1983, and the destruction by North Korean agents of a Korean Air jetliner with 114 passengers and crew over Burma on Nov. 29, 1987, and were taking no chances.

The authorities have hoisted 150 flags of the two countries around Diaoyutai and Tiananmen Square for Saturday and Sunday, when No is due to arrive, the official said.

China, which usually welcomes visiting foreign heads of state in a subdued and dignified manner, is expected to break with tradition and accord the South Korean president an enthusiastic welcome with a 21-gun salute in a ceremony on Monday morning.

PRC Minister Says China Seeks Tax Agreement

*SK2509025792 Seoul YONHAP in English
0219 GMT 25 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 25 (YONHAP)—China hopes to conclude a double tax avoidance agreement with South Korea as early as possible, Li Lanqing, minister of Chinese foreign economic relations and trade, was quoted as telling a Korean economic daily Friday.

"We hope to sign the agreement with South Korea as soon as possible. Let us try our best to reap the good outcome," Li was quoted as saying in an interview with the CHUNGANG ECONOMIC DAILY in Beijing.

Li said that the Chinese Government was planning to loosen the restrictions on Korean trading companies and their employees in China based on the principle of reciprocity.

Bilateral cooperation in science and technology fields gained momentum after the diplomatic normalization between the two countries last month and the joint advancement to third countries became more likely, Li said.

The two countries were hoped to produce substantial results in those sectors during South Korean president No Tae-u's visit to China Sept. 27-30, the minister said.

He said that China would positively promote joining the General Agreement on Tariffs and Trade, respecting relevant rights and obligations, and further open its service sectors such as distribution, finance and insurance.

He accused the United States of stepping up trade pressure upon China, warning that a failure to settle the current trade friction would do harm to both sides.

Asked about the impact of diplomatic recognition between Seoul and Beijing, Li said the normalization would not adversely affect the cooperative ties between Pyongyang and Beijing.

Official Predicts Full ROK-SRV Diplomatic Ties

*SK2709061392 Seoul THE KOREA HERALD
in English 27 Sep 92 pp 2, 4*

[By staff reporter Kim Hae-won]

[Text] Both South Korea and Vietnam are ready to upgrade to full diplomatic relations soon, only waiting for "exterior conditions" to turn more favorable, said Amb. Pak No-su, head of the South Korea liaison office in Hanoi.

"I cannot predict the exact date but I can say that the two countries will set up diplomatic relations sooner or later," Pak told The Korea Herald in an interview yesterday.

He said South Korea, which also participated in the Vietnam War, needs to watch progress in negotiations on U.S. MIAs (missing in action) and POWs (prisoners of war) between Washington and Hanoi before setting up diplomatic relations. The negotiations, as he understands, are progressing well though there still remain some problems.

Only South Korea and the United States still lack diplomatic relations with Vietnam among major countries in the world, according to Pak.

Seoul maintained relations with South Vietnam only but relations were automatically cut off at the end of the Vietnam War in 1975. Seoul dispatched 310,000 soldiers to fight in the war for South Vietnam. At least 4,600 soldiers were killed in the war.

South Korea and Vietnam agreed to exchange liaison offices in each other's capital in April this year as a preliminary step for normalization of ties.

Washington is also expected to set up diplomatic relations with Hanoi after its presidential election in November, Pak said. If Bill Clinton wins the election, normalization is likely to come sooner than if George Bush is reelected, he forecast.

Relations between North Korea and Vietnam, in the meantime, reportedly turned sour recently when North Koreans were found to be selling weapons to "some forces against Vietnam," said Pak.

Amb. Pak, a career diplomat, will leave Seoul Friday to take his post in Hanoi. The South Korean liaison office will formally open Oct. 9 at a temporary office in the Boss Hotel, Hanoi.

Nguyen Phu Binh, a senior official at the Vietnamese Foreign Ministry, is expected to arrive here Oct. 10 to serve as the head of the Vietnamese liaison office to open around that time at the Hannam-tong building of the former South Vietnamese Embassy in Seoul.

Amb. Pak said the Vietnamese government is not likely to formally raise the issue of South Korea's participation in the Vietnam War.

"The Hanoi government, during the negotiations on new relations, first suggested that the two should forget the unfortunate past for a better future.

"Contrary to our fears, both the government and people of Vietnam show much favor to Koreans. We may not have to worry too much," said Pak, who was consul-general to Osaka until recently. He was also ambassador to Central Africa and consul-general to Houston, the United States.

Pak did not expect the issue of war orphans to cause any serious problems between the two countries, either.

It is estimated that some 20,000, born between Vietnamese mothers and Korean fathers during the war, are living in the country.

Pak said the Seoul government may take some humanitarian measures for the orphans, such as providing them with job training in the future.

But the envoy denied the allegation that the Vietnamese had demanded loans from South Korea during the normalization negotiations.

"We have never been asked for such loans. Even if there had been such requests, we would not have accepted them.

"We remember well our experience of promising loans to another country in the course of negotiating diplomatic relations. We will not repeat the same thing," the envoy said.

He said Vietnam, with great economic potential, is expected to contribute to boosting the Korean economy. Many South Korean firms are showing interest in utilizing Vietnam's relatively well-educated and diligent work force. The country is also abundant in natural resources including oil and minerals, he said.

Thirty-one South Korean companies are now operating in the country, 26 in Ho Chi Minh City (formerly Saigon) and five in Hanoi. Most of them are branch offices of trading companies and some others are small- or medium-size garment manufacturers.

"Vietnam used to be a leading country in the region. It now wants to join the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) as a full member and ASEAN members are showing a favorable response. The economic situation in the country is not that good at the moment but the country will surely provide good business opportunities for Koreans," he said.

The South Korean government is considering opening a consulate-general in Ho Chi Minh City after it sets up diplomatic relations with Vietnam, Pak said. The building of the former South Korean Embassy there may be used.

Pak said a considerable number of South Koreans are also living around Ho Chi Minh City, which was the capital of South Vietnam.

He said there would be no problem in recovering Korean government assets in Ho Chi Minh City. The two governments will be able to settle the issue of property in each other's territory without difficulty according to international rules, he said. In addition to the Hannam-tong building, the Vietnamese government also owned another building in Samchong-tong, near the prime minister's residence, which used to be the residence of the ambassador.

The South Korean government, without any property in Hanoi, is now having difficulty in finding buildings for its embassy and ambassador's residence.

Pak has to live in a hotel for a considerable time in Hanoi, he said.

His life in Hanoi may be hard, but the ambassador said he wants the challenge.

North, South Discuss Vice Premier's 14 Oct Visit

*SK2809104992 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network
in Korean 1015 GMT 28 Sep 92*

[Text] The North and South had a contact of liaison officers today in Panmunjom. They agreed that a team to conduct feasibility studies for the Nampo industrial complex will be made up of 14 people led by a director of the Daewoo Group. The North and South also agreed that the team will be made up of four to five government officials and officials of Daewoo and companies that have business ties with Daewoo. They also agreed that they will discuss the dates

and the visit's itinerary on 30 September and that the South side will notify the North side of the team members' names at the 30 September contact.

In connection with Deputy Prime Minister Choe Kak-kyu's visit to the North, the North and South agreed that the visiting team will be composed of 10 officials and that the team will visit the North for three days, from 14 October. They also agreed that the North side will soon hand over to the South a letter of invitation signed by Vice Premier Kim Tal-hyon. The two sides also agreed to discuss procedural matters after the visit to the North by the Nampo team.

South To Propose Quarterly Family Reunions

*SK2709055492 Seoul YONHAP in English
0223 GMT 27 Sep 92*

[Text] Seoul, Sept. 27 (OANA-YONHAP)—The South Korean Government has a detailed proposal for inter-Korean repatriation and family reunions and sought international cooperation for the plan, officials said Sunday.

Seoul wants quarterly family reunions arranged through Red Cross societies after verifying the whereabouts of the dispersed families, according to the proposal.

The two sides are to hold high-level contacts around Oct. 1 to discuss repatriation of Yi In-mo who North Korea claims to be a war time correspondent being detained in South Korea.

Yi was jailed in South Korea for decades for adhering to communism.

"The most urgent task before starting inter-Korean exchanges and cooperation is solving the humanitarian issues," an official said.

"Our aim is to solve these issues within this year," he said.

To muster international support, Seoul has already asked President of International Committee of Red Cross (ICRD) Cornelio Sommaruga to mediate, the officials said.

Sommaruga visited both South and North Korea earlier this month. He is said to have delivered Seoul's position on repatriation and family reunions to Pyongyang during his North Korean trip.

The Seoul government is to demand reparation of 12 South Korean fishermen who were aboard Dongjin-ho that was abducted by North Korea in 1987.

Officials said they hope to meet the fishermen in person at the truce village of Panmunjom to verify whether they wish to return to Seoul or stay in North Korea.

"North Korea indicated at the eighth inter-Korean prime ministers' talks earlier this month that it wants to resolve the humanitarian issues on condition that Yi is sent back to Pyongyang. We anticipate good results at next week's high-level contacts," the official said.

North Said To Criticize PRC for Seoul Ties*SK2809102592 Seoul KBS-1 Radio Network
in Korean 1010 GMT 28 Sep 92*

[Report by NAEWOE News Agency]

[Text] For the first time since the establishment of ROK-PRC diplomatic relations, North Korea has criticized China as an apostate and betrayer.

Through the Korean Central News Agency yesterday, North Korea criticized China as a betrayer who surrendered to the imperialists and as a modern revisionist. North Korea claimed that all the people should struggle to the end against the imperialists' maneuvers to obliterate socialism.

Kim Il-song To Visit PRC To Offset No's Visit*SK2709034192 Seoul CHOSON ILBO in Korean
27 Sep 92 p 2*

[By correspondent Pu Chi-yong from Tokyo]

[Text] According to the Japanese daily ASAHI SHIMBUN on 26 September, North Korea may possibly have been promised by China supplies of weapons, food, and oil in exchange for its agreement to support China's policy on Taiwan in connection with the ROK-Chinese normalization of diplomatic relations.

ASAHI SHIMBUN, quoting a source well versed in North Korean affairs, reports that China had asked North Korea to support "our policy on Taiwan" and that the latter agreed to it. The paper says that what China did to persuade North Korea before the establishment of ROK-Chinese diplomatic relations still remains unrevealed.

ASAHI SHIMBUN says: North Korea is keeping silent about the ROK-Chinese establishment of diplomatic relations and President No Tae-u's visit to China. However, not only the authorities but also the people in Pyongyang appear to have been shocked greatly.

In this connection, a source in Tokyo said that diplomatic observers in Beijing believe that North Korean President Kim Il-song may possibly visit China in mid-October to end the deadlock created by the establishment of ROK-Chinese diplomatic relations.

DPRK-Japan Normalization Predicted in 1993*SK2609065392 Seoul CHUNGANG ILBO in Korean
26 Sep 92 p 2*

[Report by Yi Sok-ku from Tokyo]

[Text] A Tokyo diplomatic source well informed on North Korean-Japanese relations revealed on 25 September that it is highly possible that North Korea and Japan may normalize diplomatic relations sometime during the first half of next year at the earliest. He said that since signs of change in the nuclear issue, which is

the greatest barrier in normalizing diplomatic relations between the two countries, are appearing, if the nuclear issue is resolved, then normalization of diplomatic relations between North Korea and Japan can be realized.

He said that North Korea recognizes that if its nuclear issue is not resolved, it cannot normalize relations with Japan and the United States. He also stated that to readjust its position on this matter, North Korea did not even set a date for the next negotiations to normalize relations with Japan.

He said that since Kim Yong-sun, secretary of the Workers Party of Korea, generally took charge of North Korea's foreign policy, it has failed overall. This can be seen in the establishment of diplomatic relations between the ROK and Russia and between the ROK and China and the fact that no progress has been made in resolving the nuclear issue. He said it seems that North Korea is readjusting its overall foreign policy.

He said that currently in North Korea discussions are underway on whether Kim Yong-sun should be held responsible for North Korea's failed foreign policy. He judged that in the near future the readjustment of North Korea's overall foreign policy would be finished.

He judged that if the nuclear issue were resolved, it may be possible to achieve normalization of diplomatic relations between North Korea and Japan even during the first quarter of next year.

50 Dissident Groups Form New Unified Organization*SK2809100792 Seoul HANGYORE SINMUN in Korean
27 Sep 92 p 1*

[Text] The "National Conference for Democratic Reform and for Establishing Democratic Government" [kungmin hoeui] was officially inaugurated on 26 September. The Kungmin Hoeui—consisting of 50 dissident organizations from dissident political groups, academic circles, law circles, labor circles, religion circles, and women's organizations, including the National Federation for Democracy and Nation Unification and the National Conference of Labor Unions—is the largest unified democratic organization.

At 1500 on 26 September about 2,000 people from various dissident organizations, including citizens and students, held a rally for inaugurating the Kungmin Hoeui at Changchung Park in Seoul, and the rally declared "the Kungmin Hoeui has been inaugurated in response to the will of all conscientious and democratic forces and 40 million people to expedite the independent development and reunification of the nation."

In an inauguration declaration issued that day, the participants at the rally stressed that "the feelings of regional animosity and feuding among the people created and fanned by the successive dictatorial regimes and the tendency of the people's political apathy should be done away with by the people's united democratic efforts" and declared that they

"will establish and carry out the measures for political and economic reforms for those farmers, workers, and ordinary urban people who have suffered great loss in the course of industrialization."

The inauguration declaration stressed that "all democratic forces should firmly unite around the Kungmin Hoeui and vigorously fight to achieve victory in the upcoming presidential election so that a democratic government can be established in this country."

The Kungmin Hoeui declared that for this end it will strongly implement the following five tasks: 1) enhancing consciousness of independence among the people; 2) pushing ahead with democratic reforms; 3) struggling for fair elections; 4) doing away with provincialism; and 5) achieving unity of democratic forces.

At another rally held on the same day to call for the authorities to investigate the government's rigging elections and to implement the local autonomous system, the Kungmin Hoeui adopted a six-point resolution which includes 1) release of Han Chun-su, former head of Yongi County of South Chungchong Province, and arrest of Yi Chong-kuk, former governor of South Chungchong Province; 2) forming an ad hoc committee for investigating the truth of the government's election rigging in Yongi County of South Chungchong Province; 3) punishing those government officials involved in the election rigging; 4) forming a neutral cabinet; 5) conducting the elections for chiefs of local governments within this year; and 6) revising laws concerned for ensuring government employees' neutrality.

After the rally the participants distributed among citizens the printed materials informing them of the inauguration of the Kungmin Hoeui.

Burma**Two Martial Law Orders Revoked**

*BK2609135292 Rangoon Radio Burma in Burmese
1330 GMT 26 Sep 92*

[“Order No. 12/92 of the State Law and Order Restoration Council, dated 26 September 1992”]

[Text] Revoking of orders related to martial law:

In view of the improved general situation in the country and in consideration of the interests of the people, the State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC] revokes the following orders related to martial law:

1. Martial Law Order No. 1/89 of the SLORC, dated 17 July 1989, relating to granting of martial law powers to some regional commanders to enable them to carry out administrative and judicial functions in their respective military regions.

2. Martial Law Order No. 2/89 of the SLORC, dated 18 July 1989, relating to procedures for adjudication through military tribunals.

By the authority vested in me.

Signed: Khin Nyunt, Major General, secretary-1, the SLORC

Opposition Calls Order ‘Meaningless’

*BK2809110092 Melbourne Radio Australia
in English 0803 GMT 28 Sep 92*

[From the program “International Report”]

[Text] Exiled Burmese politicians have totally rejected the lifting of martial law in Burma as meaningless window dressing by a regime desperately trying to improve its image. Rangoon’s ruling military junta has revoked martial law and abolished summary military tribunals ending three years of sweeping judicial control by regional army commanders. But as Indochina correspondent Evan Williams reports from Bangkok, exiled opposition leaders say the changes are aimed at easing growing international condemnation.

[Begin recording] [Williams] Martial law was imposed by Burma’s ruling military regime in July 1989, just days before National League for Democracy [NLD] Leader Aung San Suu Kyi was placed under house arrest where she remains. Since then, regional army commanders have had the power to arrest and try suspected pro-democracy activists for so-called offensives against the government. Hundreds were jailed after summary trials and the commanders could also impose the death sentence. The ruling State Law and Order Restoration Council [SLORC], which took power in the 1988 coup, said it had lifted Martial Law due to improved stability. But, a senior Bangkok-based minister in the opposition National Coalition Government of the Union of Burma, U Bo Hla Tint, said the change makes no difference

because the same commanders have just been given cabinet positions in an expanded military government. He said like other recent changes the lifting of martial law is a meaningless attempt to ease growing international pressure.

[Bo Hla Tint] (?There is no talk) about the political freedom of our democracy activists so they have no intention to release Aung San Suu Kyi and the real political activists. I think martial law lifting is just for show.

[Williams] Recently the regime has released dozens of prisoners, lifted a night curfew, and started talks with a few non-threatening opposition MPs [members of parliament] on a new constitution. But, hundreds of elected politicians and their supporters remain jailed and the regime refuses to recognize the 1990 election, which overwhelmingly backed Aung San Suu Kyi’s NLD party. Mr. Bo says the regime would talk to these opposition leaders if it was serious about reform.

[Bo Hla Tint] From the legal point, they had lifted martial law. OK. What is the real difference? There was no freedom of association, freedom of speech, and freedom of organization. So, what is the real meaning, and even in the free discussion on the constitutional drafting [words indistinct]. The opposition will like to appeal to the international community not to believe them and give more pressure and to continue their pressure on the SLORC. This is very tricky, they are playing very trickily. [end recording]

Cambodia**U.S. Criticism of Khmer Rouge Noted**

*BK2709060892 Phnom Penh SPK in French 0400 GMT
27 Sep 92*

[Text] Phnom Penh 27 Sep (SPK)—According to AFP, the United States on Friday, at the United Nations, criticized the Khmer Rouge’s “intransigence” in Cambodia as an obstacle to peace in the country.

Acting Secretary of State Lawrence Eagleburger told reporters that “it would be wrong to assume that the process in Cambodia is dead in the water”; however “there is no question that we have to deal with the Khmer Rouge intransigence.”

Eagleburger said this after bilateral talks with foreign ministers coming to New York to attend the 47th UN General Assembly. He indicated that the cochairmen of the Paris international conference on Cambodia—France and Indonesia—agreed on “some ideas” supported by Washington to get the peace process on track.

French sources, who Thursday said Paris and Jakarta would be convening new talks within the next few weeks, noted Friday that China supported these peace efforts.

It is to be recalled that the Marxist Khmer Rouge have refused to implement the agreement they signed in Paris in October 1991, particularly by not giving up their weapons.

Sihanouk Says Khmer Rouge 'Rejects' Elections

*BK2609071592 Hong Kong AFP in English 0659 GMT
26 Sep 92*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 26 (AFP)—Prince Norodom Sihanouk on Saturday told visiting Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating that the hold-out Khmer Rouge will not accept U.N.-run elections scheduled for next year.

"They already let me know that the results of the election will not be acceptable to them," Prince Sihanouk told his guest, the first head of government to visit Cambodia since the October 1991 peace accords.

"They reject the election in advance," he said.

He explained that the radical faction, which has refused to lay down its arms and cooperate with U.N. peacekeepers until its demand for more power is met, is unhappy with the election law approved by the Supreme National Council (SNC) over the Khmer Rouge's objection.

The law allows a person of ethnic Vietnamese origin to vote in the elections if he or she and at least one parent were born in Cambodia. The Khmer Rouge object that this will lead to the "Vietnamization" of the country.

Sihanouk reiterated his desire that the elections go on without the radical faction, saying that only 10 percent of the Cambodian population were under Khmer Rouge control.

Keating said that the Khmer Rouge must consider whether staying away from the elections would jeopardize their legitimacy after the world community worked so hard to include them in the solution to the Cambodian conflict.

Australia was one of the key architects of the peace plan signed last year to end the civil war.

"One could only hope that at the appropriate stage they will join the process," the prime minister said.

Keating was making a one-day visit to Cambodia. Before his visit to the palace, Prince Sihanouk waited at the entrance for him for 20 minutes as he finished giving a press conference across town at the headquarters of the U.N. Transitional Authority in Cambodia (UNTAC).

"My presence here today is to lend support for (the peace) process and to touch base with our own (Australian) contingent serving throughout the country," he said. "What I found today is a note of optimism about the process."

The prince said U.N. personnel in Cambodia and Cambodian leaders were unable to resolve the impasse with the Khmer Rouge and must look to the U.N. Security Council for stronger action.

"Otherwise I personally cannot see how we can overcome the difficulties. ... It seems the (Khmer Rouge) would not be impressed by sanctions which would be ineffective," Prince Sihanouk said.

The prince was due to depart Sunday for Paris, Beijing and New York where he will address the U.N. General Assembly.

"The speech will not be important because I will speak on behalf of the Khmer Rouge and all the factions," he said. "The true report will be between myself and Mr. (Butrus) Butrus-Ghali," the U.N. secretary general, he said.

He is due to return around October 15.

At an earlier ceremony to receive 23.3 million U.S. dollars from the Japanese Government to rebuild a broken bridge, Prince Sihanouk called Khmer Rouge nominal leader Khieu Samphan a "Mr. Nyet" who always says "no, no, no."

"We consider that the Khmer Rouge are the opposition," he said. "We have no other choice, return to civil war or this. There is no possibility to go to war with the Khmer Rouge, so there only remains this compromise. We let the Khmer Rouge live their own life in their zones."

"We will keep the door open for the Khmer Rouge ... but if not, we have to consider they are like the French citizens who during the referendum for the Maastricht treaty ... prefer to go fishing," he said.

Khmer Rouge Denies Boycott Planned

*BK2809112292 Hong Kong AFP in English 1044 GMT
28 Sep 92*

[Text] Phnom Penh, Sept 28 (AFP)—The radical Khmer Rouge denied Monday that they told Prince Norodom Sihanouk they would boycott U.N. elections scheduled for Cambodia next year.

"The election has to be held throughout the territory of Cambodia," Khmer Rouge official Kor Bun Heng said at the weekly faction press conference.

"In a way, the destiny of Cambodia is at stake," he said. "We are ready to implement the Paris (peace) agreements including participation in the elections. We are ready to participate in the political life of the country."

But he cautioned that his party must agree that the United Nations has created a neutral political environment or the Khmer Rouge will not join in the polls.

This cannot happen while thousands of Vietnamese settlers remain in Cambodia and while the Supreme National Council (SNC) "has no power," he said.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk on Saturday told Australian Prime Minister Paul Keating that the Khmer Rouge will not accept U.N.-run elections scheduled for next year.

"They already let me know that the results of the election will not be acceptable to them," Prince Sihanouk told his guest. "They reject the election in advance."

The radical faction has refused to lay down its arms and cooperate with U.N. peacekeepers until its demands for more power through the SNC and a weakening of the Phnom Penh government are met.

The Khmer Rouge official said his leader Khieu Samphan has sent two letters to U.N. peacekeeping chief Yasushi Akashi to ask that committees including the faction be set up to study the sale of Phnom Penh government properties and the issue of Vietnamese immigrants in Cambodia.

For the first time, the Khmer Rouge said those Vietnamese who were in Cambodia before the signing of the peace accords in October 1991 could be dealt with "at an appropriate time by the (new) government" elected under U.N. supervision.

However, the letter put those Vietnamese arriving after the peace accords in a different category.

"It is a matter of common knowledge that Vietnamese forces in various forms—soldiers, advisors and experts—still remain in Cambodia in disguise as soldiers of the Phnom Penh party or civilians merged with the Vietnamese settlers or ordinary persons living in the countryside and the cities," Khieu Samphan's letter states.

"These Vietnamese forces, according to the terms of the Paris agreement, must be immediately and totally withdrawn from Cambodia," the letter said.

The Khmer Rouge said the total number of new settlers from Vietnam exceeds two million, however Phnom Penh Government officials estimate the number to be closer to 250,000.

Khieu Samphan's letter also said the Phnom Penh government was handing out citizenship to "nearly one million Vietnamese" immigrants.

It asked for the issues to be discussed by the SNC and for committees to be set up to deal with them.

Kor Bun Heng said his faction would not prevent people living in the zones it controls from voting in the election even if the faction does not participate.

But for the moment, no U.N. personnel will be allowed to enter Khmer Rouge-controlled zones for voter registration, he said.

Asked if people could leave the zones to vote elsewhere, he said: "I think so."

Akashi and Sihanouk both left Sunday for New York to attend the U.N. General Assembly.

Chea Sim, PRC's Xu View Khmer Rouge Peace Role

*BK2609090592 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 2300 GMT
25 Sep 92*

[Summary from poor reception] Chea Sim, "chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee and National Assembly of the State of Cambodia [SOC]," received in audience Chinese Deputy Foreign Minister Xu Dunxin at the CPP office on the morning of (23) September. At the audience, Chea Sim said the Chinese deputy foreign minister's visit was "very important for the relations and cooperation between the Cambodian motherland and China." He added that, despite the Khmer Rouge's intransigence, the SOC side "has always correctly executed the Paris peace accord with a view to having a fair and correct elections organized in Cambodia." He stressed that "in sum, the SOC side has no intention whatsoever of counting out the Khmer Rouge in a (?peaceful) settlement."

Xu Dunxin, for his part, said "the Chinese Government and people always support the Cambodian peace process. They will continue to actively participate in the promotion of the peace accord." He pointed out that "all the Cambodian parties will certainly join forces to successfully implement a peace agreement to bring about a genuine peace for the Cambodian people."

Communique Issued on 22 Sep SNC Meeting

*BK2609075692 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT
26 Sep 92*

["Communique on the 22 September 1992 session of the Supreme National Council"—read by announcer]

[Text] At 1500 on 22 September at the Chan Pavilion, the Supreme National Council [SNC] met under the lofty chairmanship of His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and SNC chairman, with the participation of Yasushi Akashi, special representative for Cambodia of the UN secretary general and head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC]. Also present at the meeting were representatives of the five permanent members of the UN Security Council [UNSC]; a representative of Indonesia, cochairman of the Paris conference on Cambodia; and a number of observers.

I. Review of the latest developments: Addresses were made by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Akashi.

Akashi reported on some positive developments, such as the continuing calm in the military sector, the progress of troop cantonment, and activities of the UNTAC-trained demining teams. On the negative side, Akashi expressed concern over the rise of banditry. Akashi also provided information on the start of voter registration as follows:

—5 October in Phnom Penh;

- 19 October in Kandal, Svay Rieng, Prey Veng, and Kompong Cham Provinces, and centers receiving refugees;
- 26 October in Kompong Speu and Kompong Chhnang Provinces, Sihanoukville, Pursat, and Takeo Provinces;
- 2 November in Kampot, Kratie, Mondolkiri, Ratanakiri, Stung Treng, Koh Kong, Kompong Thom, Battambang, and Siem Reap Provinces;
- 23 November in Banteay Meanchey and Preah Vihear Provinces.

II. Elimination of visas for Cambodians and the use of an SNC stamp on existing passports.

Addresses were made by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Akashi. Akashi welcomed the decision by the Phnom Penh administrative structure on the elimination of exit and entry visas for Cambodians using passports issued by this administration but said there are still problems for those holding passports issued by the three resistance parties.

Akashi suggested to the SNC that it declare all Cambodian passports and those issued by the SNC equal as long as they bear appropriate stamps. The SNC adopted this proposal and suggested that UNTAC draw up a detailed plan with the SNC Secretariat.

III. Reports of the Technical Advisory Committee on the management and long-term exploitation of natural resources.

Addresses were made by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Akashi, Son Sann, Hun Sen, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, Khieu Samphan, and Ieng Muli. Akashi expressed his primary concern over environmental protection and the long-term use of natural resources. He provided the SNC with documents for use as the basis for discussion on a draft communique of the SNC concerning the export of logs and timber from Cambodia, proposed by the Technical Advisory Committee.

Son Sann accepted the proposal and proposed that the ban be extended to other things. Hun Sen expressed a number of reservations on the article shown. Prince Norodom Ranariddh supported the draft communique. Khieu Samphan rejected the article shown and expressed his stance.

Taking into consideration the views of SNC members, Akashi suggested (adding a new paragraph to) the draft communique, namely to suspend log exports from Cambodia starting 31 December 1992 and to put the export of processed timber under UNTAC control with close consultation with the SNC. By stressing that UNTAC continue discussions with various parties in order to implement further measures, Akashi proposed that the SNC adopt the amended draft communique. Khieu Samphan renewed his opposition while HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and three other parties supported the proposal. The proposal was declared adopted.

HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed concern over dumping vast amounts of soil into the Sangke River and appealed for an end to this.

IV. Foreign residents and immigrants in Cambodia.

This issue will be discussed at future meetings.

V. Normalization of relations with the World Bank, the IMF, and the International Development Association.

Addresses were given by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Akashi, Son Sann, Hun Sen, Khieu Samphan, Prince Norodom Ranariddh, and (Bill Hazelmore). Stressing the need for Cambodia to restore and normalize relations with the IMF, the World Bank, and the International Development Association, Akashi put forward the following step-by-step proposal for this purpose:

1. Cambodia reaffirms its intention to become an active member of the three institutions and fulfill its obligations as a member;
2. The National Bank of Cambodia [NBC] will be established as the repository of foreign currency and World Bank funds and is a fiscal agent of the IMF;
3. While carrying out its job as a repository of funds and as a fiscal agent, the NBC will operate under the direct control of UNTAC. UNTAC will be advised on this task by the Advisory Committee, which includes financial experts from all parties, and will regularly report to the SNC;
4. While carrying out these tasks and related requests, all activities carried out for these establishments will be legally binding for all future governments in Cambodia.

Son Sann put forward a proposal and expressed his personal view. Hun Sen supported Akashi's proposal. Khieu Samphan welcomed Cambodia's normalizing relations, represented by the SNC, with these institutions; however, he opposed measures aimed at assisting one party. Prince Norodom Ranariddh expressed his support for Akashi's proposal but heavily stressed the need for effective control by UNTAC. Akashi noted various parties' commentaries and proposed that the SNC adopt the proposal. Khieu Samphan retained his party's stance. The proposal was adopted.

VI. Reports by the Technical Advisory Committee on restoration.

Addresses were given by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk, Akashi, and Khieu Samphan. Akashi showed the report by the Technical Advisory Committee on restoration and proposed that the SNC support the following two projects and a program:

- No. 92/24: Assistance of (IDS) [expansion unknown] for technical assistance and restoration of public finance;
- No. 92/25: Project for technical support; and
- Aid program from the French Government.

The projects and program were supported while Khieu Samphan expressed reservation.

VII. Participation in four conventions on human rights and a protocol.

Addresses were made by HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk and Akashi. The SNC has joined the following conventions and protocol:

1. Convention against torture, inhuman and cruel punishment, demeaning acts, or other punishments;
2. International convention on the elimination of all aspects of discrimination against women;
3. Convention on children's rights;
4. Convention and protocol on the status of refugees.

VIII. Concerning the documents related to administrative control, levels 2 and 3, which was proposed at the SNC's 26 May session, Akashi asked for Khieu Samphan's stance. Khieu Samphan said there was no change in his stance on control of the civilian administration, and particularly the role of the SNC. The document was declared adopted in accordance with Annex 1 of the agreement on a comprehensive solution to the Cambodian conflict.

The next SNC meeting will be on 20 October at 0900 in Phnom Penh.

Sihanouk Receives French Defense Minister

*BK2809092192 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT
28 Sep 92*

[Text] His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, granted an audience to French Defense Minister Pierre Joxe at the Khemarin Palace on the evening of 25 September. HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk expressed great satisfaction at the visit of the French Defense Ministry delegation, regarding it as an invaluable contribution to the development of the relations of friendship, solidarity, and cooperation between Cambodia and France.

The prince also noted the enormous participation of the French Republic in the search for peace in Cambodia.

Mr. Pierre Joxe informed the prince of the outcome of his visit to Cambodia, saying he witnessed new changes in all fields. He said he was confident that under the prince's astute leadership, the Cambodian motherland will surely enjoy genuine peace and social progress.

Hun Sen Receives Joxe

*BK2809092392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT
28 Sep 92*

[Text] His Excellency [H.E.] Hun Sen, vice chairman of the Cambodian People's Party [CPP] Central Committee, chairman of the Council of Ministers of the State

of Cambodia [SOC], and member of Cambodia's Supreme National Council, received on the afternoon of 25 September French Defense Minister Pierre Joxe, who was visiting Cambodia.

H.E. Hun Sen noted the attention given by the CPP and SOC Government to strictly respecting the Paris peace accords. He went on to say that the SOC faction continues to actively implement the accords with the aim of bringing about genuine peace and happiness to every Cambodian. H.E. Hun Sen also expressed worries about the Khmer Rouge faction, which always seeks by all means to block the peace process in an attempt to prolong the war in Cambodia.

Mr. Pierre Joxe underlined that the French Government and people have always supported the search for peace for Cambodia, and have worked especially hard to help bring success to the peace plan. He assured that the French Government and people are always ready to lend their cooperation to keeping the peace in Cambodia, saying he is confident that all factions will pay closer attention to respecting the peace accords in the future.

Joxe Ends Visit

*BK2809135392 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 1300 GMT
28 Sep 92*

[Text] The delegation of the French Defense Ministry headed by Defense Minister Pierre Joxe left Cambodia on 27 September after completing a three-day visit from 25 to 27 September.

The delegation was seen off at Pochentong Airport by General Ke Kimyan, Standing Committee member of the Cambodian People's Party Central Committee and first deputy defense minister of the State of Cambodia, along with several Foreign Ministry personalities. Representatives of the diplomatic corps and the French military attache to Cambodia were also on hand.

Sihanouk Meets European Parliamentary Union Group

*BK2809091792 Phnom Penh Samleng Pracheachon
Kampuchea Radio Network in Cambodian 0430 GMT
28 Sep 92*

[Text] His Royal Highness [HRH] Prince Norodom Sihanouk, head of state and chairman of the Supreme National Council of Cambodia, granted an audience at the Khemarin Palace on the afternoon of 26 September to a delegation of the European Parliamentary Union headed by Mr. (Christian de la Mellen) on the occasion of his and his delegation's visit to Cambodia. The prince head of state cordially welcomed the visit by a delegation of the European Parliamentary Union, calling it an important contribution to the development of the relationship between Cambodia and the European Union.

The talks centered on various important issues concerning the stages of the search for a genuine peace for Cambodia and Cambodia's social development.

Mr. (Christian de la Mellen) informed HRH Prince Norodom Sihanouk of his delegation's visit to the State of Cambodia since its arrival in Phnom Penh on 25 September.

Khieu Samphan Letter to UN on State Property

BK2809015592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Sep 92

["Letter" from Khieu Samphan, head of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea and member of the Supreme National Council, to Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general and head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency:

1. I would like to inform you of a problem that remains a matter of great concern to the Cambodian people, and that is the sale of state and public property, such as land, buildings, and houses.

2. Your Excellency must remember that in my statement at the meeting of the Supreme National Council [SNC] on 23 July 1992, I clearly discussed this matter. In that statement, I said plainly that the regime installed by Vietnam since 1979 has been selling state and public property to the highest bidder to collect money to strengthen its administration, armed forces, and police force both openly and secretly. Other SNC members on the side of the Cambodian national resistance forces, such as His Excellency Son Sann who spoke at that SNC meeting, also expressed concern about this matter.

We have learned that the sale of state and public property has taken place not only in Phnom Penh, but has also spread to the cities in all provinces. Certainly, this sale of state property has taken place even in important historic places that should be preserved for the nation's heritage. This sale has seriously affected Cambodia's construction work in future generations and has created serious problems for the future Cambodian national government.

3. This problem requires urgent and comprehensive settlement. Necessary measures must be taken to end all these national traitorous acts and to restore the state and public property. This restoration should be carried out under the direct supervision of UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] in cooperation with the SNC, which is the legitimate and sole source of power in Cambodia during the transitional period.

4. Based on these reasons, I plan to propose setting up a committee to solve this problem to protect and preserve state and public property.

I would like to ask your excellency to enter this problem on the agenda of the next SNC meeting.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 22 September 1992

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, head of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea and member of the SNC

Letter on Foreign Forces, Residents

BK2809050592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 27 Sep 92

["Letter" from Khieu Samphan, head of the Party of Democratic Kampuchea and member of the Supreme National Council, to Yasushi Akashi, special representative of the UN secretary general and head of the UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia, dated 23 September—read by announcer]

[Text] Your Excellency:

I thank you for exchanging views with me on the morning of 23 September, on the day of the Supreme National Council [SNC] meeting.

I found that to be constructive and beneficial.

In that conversation, I told Your Excellency that the problem that greatly concerns the Cambodian people is the presence of foreign forces, foreign residents, and immigrants.

The Party of Democratic Kampuchea [PDK] had proposed a number of views and necessary measures for discussion at the previous SNC meeting and to the UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia].

1. Everyone knows that the Yuon [derogatory term for Vietnamese] aggressor forces of all categories, including troops, advisers, and specialists, are still hiding among the soldiers of the Phnom Penh faction, Vietnamese immigrants, or ordinary people living in the countryside and cities throughout Cambodia.

According to the Paris agreement, these Yuon aggressor forces must immediately withdraw from Cambodia. To guarantee the effective supervision of their total withdrawal from Cambodia, the PDK believes the SNC should be given a joint role with UNTAC in this important task. For this reason, it is necessary to implement the key points of the Paris agreement on the SNC's role as the legitimate organization and sole source of authority in Cambodia in the transitional period.

This is the essence of our recent urgent proposals, particularly the 22 August 1992 proposal.

2. In addition to the Yuon aggressor forces, Vietnamese nationals have been systematically sent into Cambodia for the past more than 13 years by the Yuon aggressors as part of their Vietnamization policy.

After arriving in Cambodia, these people plundered and seized control of the Cambodian people's fertile land, farms, streams, rivers, and seas. The Cambodian people have therefore been forced to leave their villages and have had to either flee abroad or become refugees in

their own country. These Vietnamese nationals are in fact a part of the Yuon occupation forces in Cambodia.

For the survival of Cambodia, the problem of Vietnamese residents should be unquestionably settled. However, while wanting to quickly end the Yuon war of aggression through a comprehensive political solution, the PDK together and the other members of Cambodian national resistance who signed the Paris agreement believe this matter should be settled at an appropriate time through negotiation between the Vietnamese Government and the new Cambodian national government to be set up after its genuinely free and proper elections.

So, judging from the realities in Cambodia, the question of foreign residents and the immigrants should not be regarded as separate issues. Other countries understand our policy. The disguised Yuon aggressor forces and Vietnamese nationals who have settled in Cambodia should not be regarded as foreign residents or immigrants.

3. We are also concerned about the continued inflow of Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia after the signing of the Paris agreement and after the establishment of the SNC, which represents Cambodia's sovereignty and independence. We believe this is a clear violation of Cambodia's territorial integrity and sovereignty and a direct violation of the Paris agreement.

As a signatory of the Paris agreement, particularly on Cambodia's sovereignty, independence, territorial integrity, inviolability, neutrality, and unity, Vietnam should take proper measures to end the influx of Vietnamese nationals. This problem should be settled immediately for the survival of the Cambodian people as a nation.

There are currently two million Vietnamese nationals, longtime settlers and newcomers, in Cambodia. In our opinion, the newly arrived Vietnamese nationals must not be regarded as foreign residents or immigrants. Also, an effective measure must be taken to guarantee that they are not a part of the disguised foreign forces sent back to Cambodia.

4. Moreover, Cambodian nationality have been given to longtime Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia and newcomers. There are now nearly one million Vietnamese who have been illegally given Cambodian nationality. This is a serious problem which must be solved urgently, as Vietnam is able to use them to further occupy Cambodia through to the coming election.

5. In sum, in addition to the presence of foreign forces and Vietnamese nationals who have already settled in Cambodia, there are:

First: The question of Vietnamese nationals who came to Cambodia after 23 October 1991.

Second: The question of giving Cambodian nationality to longtime and new Vietnamese settlers in Cambodia.

These are the problems seriously affecting the survival of Cambodia.

6. Based on the above reasons, we propose that the question of the presence of foreign forces, residents, and immigrants in Cambodia be slotted in the agenda of the coming SNC meeting. We also propose the establishment of a committee similar to that studying and researching the question of territorial integrity to examine the two problems above and to hand over its findings to the SNC and UNTAC for consideration.

We hope that attention will certainly be paid to our proposal.

Please accept my highest regards.

[Dated] Phnom Penh, 23 September 1992

[Signed] Khieu Samphan, head of the PDK and member of the SNC.

Death Penalty Demanded for Phnom Penh Leaders

BK2609042192 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 25 Sep 92

[From the "News in Brief" feature]

[Text] We, the people in Choam Khsan, Rovieng, and Chhep Districts in Preah Vihear Province, have coordinated and met many times in a situation in which the puppets in Phnom Penh, traitors to the nation, continue to commit acts of treason to sell the nation and land to Vietnam. We have come to the conclusion that it is necessary to set up people's court committees in villages, communes, and districts in Preah Vihear Province to try the puppets in Phnom Penh, traitors to the nation. These people's court committees are comprised of monks, lay people, men and women, and elderly persons. The task of these committees is to research and examine various files relating to the behavior and activities of the puppets in Phnom Penh, traitors to the nation who sell the nation and Cambodian territory to Vietnam and who collaborate with the Vietnamese aggressors to kill their own people.

We have already set up people's court committees in some villages, communes, and districts in Preah Vihear Province. The committees have gradually started their work. As a concrete result, the people's court committee in Preah Vihear Province, which has carefully examined files relating to the acts of treason to sell the nation and Cambodian territory to Vietnam, has decided the following:

1. The death penalty for puppets Chea Sim, Hun Sen, Heng Samrin, Hor Namhong, Tie Banh, and their cliques for allowing Vietnam to invade and commit aggression against Cambodia since 1979;

2. The death penalty for puppet leaders, who have concluded the no-border treaty between Cambodia and Vietnam—which the puppets and Vietnam signed on 27 December 1985—and other treaties to sell off the nation;

3. Life imprisonment for puppet leaders, who collaborated with the Vietnamese aggressors to massacre their own people through every form, such as the K-5 mobilization plan, toxic chemical and ordinary weapons, the destruction of paddies and rice to starve the people, and so on;

4. Concerning the death penalty, the people's court committee can reduce the sentence or grant pardons if the offenders agree to stop betraying the nation and live as ordinary Cambodian citizens.

The results of meetings to pass sentences on all the above great criminal activities have been recorded by the people's court committee of Preah Vihear Province. Therefore, to guard against the puppets, traitors to the nation, and a small number of bad elements; falsifying Cambodia's history; making puppets and traitors to the nations into nationalists; and putting nationalists in the wrong, we, the people in the three districts in Preah Vihear Province, have agreed that it is necessary to continue setting up people's court committees in villages, communes, districts, and provinces nationwide.

Students Urge Rounding Up, Deporting Vietnamese

BK2709103592 (Clandestine) Voice of the Great National Union Front of Cambodia in Cambodian 2330 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Text] On 19 September our radio received an open letter from a group of students and intellectuals in Phnom Penh calling for the establishment of a technical committee to look into and check the influx of illegal Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia. We would like to broadcast this letter as follows:

To UNTAC [UN Transitional Authority in Cambodia] and Cambodia's Supreme National Council [SNC]:

We, a group of students and intellectuals in Phnom Penh, are greatly concerned about the influx of illegal Vietnamese nationals into Cambodia. We have had discussions about this and decided to propose that UNTAC and the SNC take the following appropriate measures:

I. Two million illegal Vietnamese nationals have flowed into Cambodia since 1979. This is frightening because it represents one-fourth of Cambodia's population. This violates Cambodia's sovereignty and is also relevant to the election to choose Cambodia's new National Assembly. Therefore, this issue must be neatly solved first before general elections are organized in Cambodia. Otherwise, the elections cannot be held properly and justly, because if Vietnamese nationals are allowed to remain in Cambodia, the voice of the assembly would be Vietnam's voice and the Cambodian assembly would become a Vietnamese assembly. Laws drafted by the assembly would be laws allowing Vietnam to commit aggression against Cambodia. The government would become a Vietnamese Government. Thus, Cambodia would never have independence and sovereignty.

Furthermore, these 2 million Vietnamese nationals have plundered and impoverished the Cambodian nation and people.

II. For the above reasons we would like to propose the following appropriate measures:

1. Round up all Vietnamese nationals in Cambodia and put them in camps, as His Excellency Son Sann's side recently proposed;

2. Set up a quadripartite committee with UNTAC as chairman to check all these Vietnamese nationals to determine who came legally and who came illegally; and who should be sent back to Vietnam and who should legally stay in Cambodia.

We all know that ASEAN countries, Hong Kong, and Japan do it this way—that is, they round up Vietnamese nationals in camps and carefully check for those with proper qualifications and those who have been accepted by third countries; under our plan, these Vietnamese would be sent to third countries. Those who came illegally would be sent back to Vietnam.

This has nothing to do with human rights. All countries do it this way. In the case of Cambodia, the Vietnamese came through Vietnam's invasion and are in violation of Cambodia's sovereignty and independence. Therefore, this must be decisively resolved.

III. In order to set up a technical committee to check and resolve this issue, we would like to propose that the SNC and UNTAC put this issue on the agenda of the next SNC meeting.

We hope UNTAC and the SNC will pay attention to our proposal. In fact, this is a request of the entire Cambodian nation and people.

[Dated] 15 September 1992

[Signed] A group of students and intellectuals in Phnom Penh

Indonesia

Alatas, Pinheiro Agree To Discuss East Timor

BK2709050092 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0000 GMT 27 Sep 92

[Text] Foreign Minister Ali Alatas and his Portuguese counterpart, Joao de Deus Pinheiro, agreed to continue their talks in December. They were at the first ministerial-level meeting between Indonesia and Portugal, held in New York yesterday and which was sponsored by the United Nations Secretary General Butrus Butrus-Ghali. The meeting is aimed at seeking a just, comprehensive, and internationally accepted solution to the East Timor issue.

Replying to questions by newsmen in New York yesterday, Foreign Minister Ali Alatas said the upcoming ministerial-level talks would be a continuing process and the two parties will meet on a regular basis. Similar meetings would also be

conducted between the two countries' permanent representatives in the United Nations in an effort to prepare for a foreign ministerial level meeting. Foreign Minister Ali Alatas stated that the meeting would be a tripartite meeting involving Indonesia, Portugal, and the United Nations secretary general.

Command 'Likely' To Be Disbanded

BK2509160892 Hong Kong AFP in English 1454 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 25 (AFP)—Indonesia is likely to disband the military operational command in the former Portuguese colony of East Timor in March, according to the current head of the command Brigadier General Theo Syafei.

The latest issue of the weekly Editor published here Friday quoted Syafei as saying in an interview that he estimated the operational command would be disbanded in March when the troops in East Timor had all been replaced by territorial units.

Syafei said the current ratio between the number of fighting battallions and territorial battallions in East Timor stood at 2:10 compared to 6:6 in December.

Indonesian military authorities said territorial battallions were deployed not with the main aim of hunting down separatist rebels but to help speed up development in the countryside.

After the disbanding of the operational command, East Timor will revert to the same military area command system as Indonesia's other provinces.

Syafei also said that East Timorese separatists were now left with 115 firearms and were grouped in nine bands in five regencies in East Timor—Los Palos, Baucau, Ainaro, Same and Eucoco.

He did not say how many separatist rebels remained but Syafei has in the past put the number at around 200.

The East Timorese Fretilin pro-independence movement has been fighting ever since Indonesia unilaterally declared East Timor its 27th province in 1976.

Armed Forces Chief Rejects Fretilin Peace Offer

BK2809082192 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 15 Sep 92 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—Commander of the Armed Forces (ABRI) General Try Sutrisno yesterday rejected a peace offer put forward by East Timor rebel leader Xanana Gusmao.

"There is no such thing as negotiating or peace with the Fretilin [Revolutionary Front for an Independent East Timor]," Try told newsmen last night about the separatist group in East Timor. He was speaking to reporters prior to a hearing with the House of Representatives.

Gen. Try said the Fretilin had virtually no strength left and ABRI was able to handle the situation. "The question now is whether he (Xanana) is willing to come down from the mountains or not."

Try said the government had shown wisdom enough in calling on the Fretilin to come back to their "motherland". He said the government was willing to accept the Fretilin if they heeded the call to lay down their arms.

Xanana's peace offer was made in a letter sent to President Suharto, a copy of which emerged during the Non-Aligned Movement (NAM) summit early this month. In the hearing, Try told House members that no arrests had been made in East Timor during the NAM summit. He said that after the tragic incident in Dili on November 12 last year, ABRI had been conducting civic operations (operasi teritorial) in East Timor. The second stage of the program, known locally under the acronym PKT [expansion unknown], will be completed at the end of this month.

He said the program had gone well and its third phase would start on October 1. ABRI has asked the Coordinating Minister for Economics, Financial, and Industrial Affairs to provide Rupiah 10 billion needed for the program.

The third phase of the operation will emphasize the need to increase a "sense of nationhood" among young people in East Timor and the building of new infrastructure.

The hearing last night was attended by most of ABRI's top brass. Army Chief of Staff Gen. Edi Sudrajat, Navy Chief of Staff Admiral M. Arifin, Police Chief Gen. Kunarto and ABRI Chief of Staff for Social and Political Affairs Lieutenant General Harsudiyono Hartas were among those present at the building housing the legislature.

The session was chaired by Ipik Asmasubrata from the Indonesian Democratic Party.

Malaysian Broadcast of Dili Massacre Questioned

BK2609051192 Hong Kong AFP in English 0444 GMT 26 Sep 92

[Text] Jakarta, Sept 26 (AFP)—Jakarta is seeking an explanation from Kuala Lumpur over the recent screening by a Malaysian television station of film footage of the Dili massacre, press reports said here Saturday.

The MEDIA INDONESIA daily quoted Information Minister Harmoko as saying that he had ordered Director-General of Radio, Television and Films Alex Leo Zulkarnaen to contact his Malaysian counterpart over the matter.

"We first need to know what Malaysia's reasons were for airing the segment, whether it was intentional and what was the source (for the broadcast). Only then can we decide on the next steps" Harmoko said.

Radio Television Malaysia, which can be easily picked up in Indonesia by anyone with a satellite dish, late

Wednesday aired a three-minute item on the Dili massacre during a world news program.

The segment included an interview of a human rights activist who said she had just returned from East Timor.

Indonesian troops shot into a crowd of demonstrators in Dili, East Timor, on November 12, 1991, killing some 50 people while about 90 others have remained missing, according to Indonesian authorities. Other sources, including witnesses, said the death toll could have topped 115.

Harmoko said that Malaysia as a fellow member of the Association of Southeast Asian Nations (ASEAN) should have contacted Jakarta before airing the footage.

He said a cooperation agreement between ASEAN information ministers requires consultation before publishing or airing news that might be disadvantageous to another member country.

Besides Indonesia and Malaysia, ASEAN also groups Brunei, the Philippines, Singapore and Thailand.

Meanwhile Deputy House Speaker Jaelani Naro was quoted by the JAYAKARTA daily as calling on acting Foreign Minister Benny Murdani, who is also the defence minister, to summon the Malaysian envoy here to seek an explanation.

"I deeply regret the broadcast because Malaysia is a member country of the ASEAN and also is of the same racial group as Indonesia," Naro said.

Another legislator, the ruling Golkar Party's Ida Bagus Putra, was quoted by the ANGKATAN BERSENJATA daily as having said that "Malaysia must explain what is behind the screening, if Malaysia does not want to be called a party intervening in the domestic affairs of Indonesia."

Budi Harjono, an MP [member of parliament] of the Democratic Party of Indonesia, told the MEDIA INDONESIA that allowing the broadcast was "surprising, unfriendly, tendentious and also discrediting Indonesia."

Malaysian Government Apologizes

BK2809091592 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 0700 GMT 28 Sep 92

[Text] The Malaysian Government has regretted the airing of footage of the Dili, East Timor incident by Radio Television Malaysia, RTM, and will take stern action against RTM personnel involved in the case. Malaysian Information Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat said this to newsmen after explaining the case to Information Minister Harmoko in Jakarta today.

According to Minister Datuk Mohamed Rahmat, the 23 September airing by RTM did not reflect the policies of the Malaysian Government, the Information Ministry, or RTM itself but was an editorial error by RTM newsmen who failed to foresee the consequences of the

airing on good relations between Indonesia and Malaysia. To enable bilateral relations to be further strengthened in the future, he also said such a case would not recur.

Meanwhile, Information Minister Harmoko told newsmen he understood the Malaysian Government's official explanation and appreciated its responsiveness. He said bilateral cooperation in information should be further developed for the sake of ASEAN's regional resilience.

Incident 'Closed'

BK2809142892 Jakarta Radio Republik Indonesia Network in Indonesian 1200 GMT 28 Sep 92

[Excerpt] Sudomo, coordinating minister for politics and security, says the case involving the airing by Radio Television Malaysia of footage of the Dili incident has been considered closed following an apology from Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed to President Suharto. However, the Indonesian Government is awaiting the results of a probe being conducted by and action to be taken by the Malaysian Government. The coordinating minister for politics and security disclosed this to newsmen after chairing a coordinating meeting on political and security affairs in Jakarta this afternoon. He said the Indonesian Government cited statesmanship instead of emotions as well as good relations between the two neighbors and ASEAN members as the reasons for considering the case closed. [passage omitted]

Stranded Chinese To Be Issued PRC Passports

BK2809101892 Jakarta THE JAKARTA POST in English 18 Sep 92 p 1

[Text] Jakarta (JP)—The Government of China will start issuing passports next January for the more than 240,000 stateless Chinese who have been living in Indonesia for over 15 years.

The decision to start the immigration clearance process was recorded in the Records of Discussion signed by Minister of Justice Ismail Saleh and the visiting Chinese Justice Minister Cai Cheng here yesterday.

"There will be no deadline for the process," Ismail told reporters after signing the document.

Cheng was here to evaluate the Memorandum of Understanding signed in Beijing on May 4 this year, following the restoration of diplomatic ties between Indonesia and China in 1990.

The agreement requires the clearing of the immigration status of stranded Chinese citizens, who applied for repatriation before diplomatic ties were broken in 1967, as well as that of illegal Chinese immigrants and Chinese residents.

Some 140,000 Chinese citizens had obtained Exit Permit Only status following their application for repatriation. When the diplomatic ties were frozen in 1967, 100,000 of them remained here.

The exact number of stateless Chinese citizens still living here is not known. Less than 5,000 registered when the Indonesian Government registered all foreigners in the country in 1986. More than 3,000 of them then applied for residence cards, while the immigration status of the rest—1,227 people—remained unclear. Today, there are more than 230,000 Chinese residents in the country, according to Ismail.

He said foreigners could apply for a resident's card after living in the country for 15 years.

At present the Chinese residents who want to go overseas can obtain Certificates of Identity from the Indonesian Government.

The number of illegal Chinese immigrants is about 1,300.

Indonesia and China had earlier set a six-month deadline for the clearance process of the immigrants, which would end on November 4 this year, but Ismail said yesterday that the deadline was extended to January 3, 1993 because many people had failed to apply for the clearance.

Only 317 of the around 1,300 illegal Chinese immigrants eligible for the clearance have submitted applications.

Ismail said those who have obtained clear immigration status could apply for Indonesian citizenship through naturalization.

Philippines

Court Rejects Diplomatic Immunity for U.S. Agent

HK2809032092 Quezon City MALAYA in English
27 Sep 92 pp 1, 2

[Report by Carlito Pablo]

[Text] The Supreme Court yesterday ignored a diplomatic note issued by the United States Embassy intended to give one of its drug enforcement agents diplomatic immunity from civil suit.

The high tribunal decision penned by Justice Hilario Davide pointed out that diplomatic immunity does not extend to diplomats who are facing civil suits on [as published] their personal capacity and the case did not arise from official duty or function.

"The cloak of protection afforded the officers and agents of a foreign government is removed the moment they are sued in their individual capacity," the Supreme Court said.

The case went up to the Supreme Court after the Court of Appeals dismissed the case on the strength of the diplomatic note from the U.S. Embassy claiming immunity for Arthur Scalzo Jr., an agent of the U.S. Drug Enforcement Administration.

The appellate court "should not have been overwhelmed by the self-serving diplomatic note whose belated issuance, one year and eight months since Scalzo was charged, is even suspect and whose authenticity had not been proved," the high court said.

The high tribunal also told foreign embassies in Manila that a mere diplomatic note is not enough to merit the dismissal of cases filed against their staff.

The ruling stemmed from a complaint filed against Scalzo by Khosrow Minucher, an Iranian who is a Philippine resident.

Minucher said Scalzo with other American and local law enforcement authorities framed him and another Iranian, Abbas Torabian, in an alleged drug buy-bust operation on March 26, 1988.

The Supreme Court said Scalzo could not be protected by diplomatic immunity since he failed to provide proof, except for the embassy's note, that the arrest of Minucher and Torabian was part of his "official function."

"There is a prima facie case showing in the complaint that indeed Scalzo could be held personally liable for the acts committed beyond his official duties," the high court said.

The embassy note said Scalzo was a member of its diplomatic staff from Oct. 14, 1985 to May 29, 1990 and that he "retains his immunity from civil suit for acts performed in the exercise of his functions."

Minucher charged that he and Torabian were falsely accused of drug trafficking and forcibly taken to Camp Crame wearing only their underwear.

The two Iranians were held for three days without food and water until they were reportedly compelled to incriminate themselves.

Minucher said he was given \$24,000 by Scalzo to pay for a Persian silk carpet. The American later asked for \$2,000 in return for arranging a visa for Torabian.

Scalzo reportedly took back the \$24,000 when Minucher was arrested. The Iranian filed a P5.8-million [peso] suit against Scalzo last Sept. 26, 1986 before a lower court.

Scalzo was freed of liability by the Court of Appeals when the embassy issued the diplomatic note last May 29, 1990 claiming Philippine courts cannot exercise jurisdiction over the American.

Minucher appealed the case before the High Tribunal.

Ramos Appoints Military, Police Generals

HK2809100292 Quezon City MALAYA in English
28 Sep 92 pp 1, 2

[Report by Cherry Velarde and Noel Bartolome]

[Text] President Ramos on Saturday promoted Air Force chief Leopoldo Acot to major general and 17 other officers, including Col. Ismael Villareal, head of the Presidential Security Group, to star rank.

The names of the officers, the first batch to be promoted under the Ramos administration, will be submitted to the Commission on Appointments when Congress resumes its session today.

While the AFP [Armed Forces of the Philippines] was filling up its roster of generals, the PNP [Philippine National Police] was reported suffering from too many idle officers with star ranks.

Chief Superintendent Vicente Garcia, PNP director for personnel, urged 19 "floating" senior officers to opt for early retirement so deserving junior officers could be promoted.

The floating senior officers carry ranks of either chief superintendent (one star) or director (two stars).

"If you have only one year to go and you are not given any specific assignment, then it is time for you to give way and not prevent the promotion of some junior officers," Garcia said.

Garcia said five of the 19 senior officers were relieved from their post and assigned to special study groups after a recent revamp at the PNP.

They were: Director Marino Filart, former chief of the directorial staff; Chief Superintendents Milton Tiburcio, former director of the PNP-ARMM [Autonomous Region of Muslim Mindanao], Luis Lambrento, former director of the Commel Group, Frederique Romero, former director of Recom [regional command] 6, and Felino Pacheco, former director of Recom 12.

Three others have no assignments after they won a suit questioning their early retirement.

Chief Superintendents Hermogenes Peralta, Norberto Lina and Regino Aro III were retired last year under the provision of the PC-INP [Philippine Constabulary-Integrated National Police] law pegging mandatory retirement at 56. The three police officers went to the courts, saying they are covered by the new PNP law which pegs the retirement age at 60.

Garcia did not identify the 11 other "floating" generals.

After inducting the new generals, Ramos urged them to give the same "speedy attention" to the poor as they do for "those in coat and tie."

He said he would send their offices reports and request "with my marginal notes in red ink."

"I expect you to receive these instructions and attend to them immediately," he said.

The other who were promoted are Brig. Gen. Juanito Rimando (General Staff), Commodore Pablo Perez

(Navy), Commodore Romeo Meana (Navy), Commodore Jose Divinagracia (Navy), Commodore Domingo Salipsip (Navy), Brig. Gen. Floro Gascon (Medical Corps), Brig. Gen. Regino Villanueva (Air Force), Brig. Gen. Benito Diamos (Air Force), Brig. Gen. Jaime Iletto (Air Force), Brig. Gen. Ildefonso Dulinayan (Air Force);

Brig. Gen. Antonio Villamor (Marines), Brig. Gen. Lucino Duldulao (Army), Brig. Gen. Romeo Lopez (Army), Brig. Gen. Romeo Tarrayo (Army), Brig. Gen. Joselin Nazareno (Army), Brig. Gen. Victor Mayo (Army) and Brig. Gen. Raul Urgelio (Army).

Government Insists on Peace Talks Inside Country

HK2809095992 *Quezon City MALAYA in English*
28 Sep 92 p 1

[Report by Raul Francia]

[Text] Peace negotiations with the National Democratic Front [NDF] must be held in the country and nowhere else.

The government position is final and non-negotiable, Justice Secretary Franklin Drilon said.

Drilon said the National Unification Commission [NUC] in a resolution passed last week rejected proposals by the National Democratic Front and several lawmakers to hold peace talks in a foreign venue.

Drilon said the NUC maintained that the armed conflict "is an internal problem that has to be resolved at home, needing no international dimension or assistance from our neighbors."

On the possible collapse of peace efforts because of the government position, Drilon said: "There are other options open in the peace process. But we don't want to view it on that light." He did not elaborate.

The NDF is opposed to holding negotiation in the country, saying it fears for the safety of its representatives. Rebel leaders have proposed talks in a foreign country with the United Nations acting as mediator.

Proposed venues have ranged from the Vatican, with the Holy See as mediator, to Indonesia. Captured rebel documents said the NDF prefers to hold negotiations in Geneva.

Drilon said the government has done its part to prove its sincerity in seeking a peaceful end to the insurgency. He cited the recent repeal of the anti-subversion law and the release of detained rebel leaders, among them Satur Ocampo, Rafael Baylosis, and Rodolfo Salas.

"The ball is now in their (the rebels') court," he said.

Rebel leaders have dismissed the government decision to release them, saying they were due to be freed by the courts anyway.

The justice secretary said the NUC is still waiting for the NDF to submit the details of the proposed "substantive agenda" for the negotiations.

"What we look forward to is receiving from them concrete proposals for the talks and the agenda for discussion. We think we should now address the issues and not bother ourselves with the venue of the negotiations," Drilon said.

He said issues raised by the NDF concerning economic, electoral and political reforms, and international humanitarian laws are too general. "We need specifics," he said.

Communists Urge Ramos To Act Fast

HK2809050392 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY INQUIRER in English 28 Sep 92 p 1

[Report by Juliet M. Labog]

[Text] Top communist leaders have urged President Ramos to immediately act on the agreement to hold formal peace talks, saying his inaction prolonged the peace process.

Jose Ma. Sison, founder of the Communist Party of the Philippines [CPP], and Satur Ocampo, former chairman of the National Democratic Front [NDF], were referring to the declaration signed recently in the Netherlands by the Philippine government and the NDF.

In separate interviews, Sison and Ocampo criticized what they said was Mr Ramos' lack of sincerity and political will in seeking a lasting solution to the 23-year armed conflict.

The President should immediately decide if he approved of the holding of formal negotiations based on the framework and agenda laid down in the Hague, Sison and Ocampo said.

The joint communique was signed by Mr Ramos' emissary, Rep. Jose Yap, and NDF vice chairman Luis Jalandoni during exploratory talks in The Hague last Aug. 31 and Sept. 1.

As agenda for the formal talks, the declaration prescribed human rights and international humanitarian laws, socio-economic reforms, political and constitutional reform, and the cessation of hostilities and the disposition of various armed conflicts.

It said no preconditions to the formal talks will be set although confidence-building measures by both sides should be encouraged.

The framework for the negotiations will not be the Philippine Constitution, which the NDF has refused to recognize, but "mutually-acceptable principles."

As agreed upon, the declaration will not be binding and peace talks will not proceed without the approval of Mr Ramos and NDF chairman Manuel Romero.

Romero has approved the declaration, but Mr Ramos was reportedly leaving the matter to the National Unification Commission [NUC].

Ocampo, who was released from jail last Sept. 1, said it was unfair that the NDF has given its go-signal for the formal talks while Mr Ramos "hedges."

"The government is hedging on the declaration," Ocampo said. "It gives rise to doubts that (Mr Ramos) is serious (about peace talks) and it indicates hesitance to move forward."

Ocampo said the President should categorically state his decision now since his silence prolonged the process of finding a just and lasting peace.

For his part, Sison protested Mr Ramos' decision to pass the matter to the NUC.

"It is incumbent upon (Mr Ramos) to act on the declaration himself," Sison said. "He slaps his own face by not acting on it. He cannot get away from his own responsibility."

Sison refused to recognize the NUC, headed by Election Commissioner Haydee Yorac, saying only the Yap mission has "personality and credentials as far as the NDF is concerned."

In a statement sent to the INQUIRER, Sison also said there were no indications that the human rights situation in the country will improve with the repeal of the Anti-Subversion Law.

Citing his own "continuing persecution," Sison said the repeal was mere propaganda employed by Mr Ramos to pressure the NDF to talk with the government.

Sison earlier rejected the legalization of the CPP, saying other repressive laws remain in place.

Meanwhile, Negros Occidental rebel priest Fr. Sol Fuentespina denied having talked peace with a town mayor and having said that he welcomed the President's amnesty offer.

In a statement issued last Friday, Fuentespina, secretary of the CPP's Negros Regional Party Committee, said amnesty cannot be accepted by the revolutionary government because "it is a means of surrendering the interest of the country to foreigners."

He said he met with Isabela Mayor Emilio Montalvo before the exploratory talks in The Hague.

"It was a private talk that should not have been divulged to other officials and mediemen," he said, adding that "local talks will not take place...because the fundamental problems cannot be solved on the local level."

He said local talks, along with certain "moves" of the national government, will only divide the CPP-NDF leadership. Besides, he added, local officials have no control over the military and the police.

"The armed conflict was waged because of failure to solve the fundamental problems of the country, which (have existed) since the time of the Spanish occupation," he said.

But Fuentespina stressed the NDF is sincere in asking the government to find a political solution for the armed conflict.

He pushed for the holding of peace talks abroad, saying the President does not have control over all groups in the country "as indicated by syndicates engaged in drug trafficking, kidnapping, gunrunning and warlordism."

Meanwhile, Brig. Gen. Donato Quintos, chief of the Negros Island Command, urged the NDF in Negros to participate in ongoing peace initiatives.

"The government is sincere in its attempt to solve the insurgency problem," Quinos said.

Ocampo Predicts 'Mutual Abatement'

*HK2809144492 Manila Manila Broadcasting Company
DZRH in Tagalog 0800 GMT 28 Sep 92*

[Text] It is likely that a mutual abatement or human rights agreement will be implemented during the peace talks, instead of a cease-fire agreement.

This was from a statement by Satur Ocampo, one of the Communist Party of the Philippines leaders who was recently released from detention.

[Begin Ocampo recording in English] There will be a mutual abatement of the brutal effects of the war on both sides, but mainly on the Armed Forces of the Philippines, because much of the destruction of life and property and their impact on the psychological condition of civilians is being done by the continued offensives of the armed forces. I think an agreement on human rights would take the place of a cease-fire that may be untenable, unless there is already a substantive agreement. A cease-fire, I think, can only hold when there is a certain degree of confidence on both sides that the peace process would be proceeding towards a satisfactory conclusion.
[end recording]

Meanwhile, Ocampo also said that the joint declaration, signed between the government and the National Democratic Front recently in the Netherlands, is too general.

He said that the joint declaration's provisions identify the socioeconomic problems that both sides need to address. He added that armed conflict in the country would end only after both sides have agreed on how to solve these problems.

Editorial Backs U.S. Court Ruling Against Marcos

*HK2809042792 Manila PHILIPPINE DAILY
INQUIRER in English 27 Sep 92 p 4*

[Editorial: "Common Sense"]

[Text] "They're not asking for your sympathy," lawyer Bill Hoffman, who represents some of the 10,000 Filipino victims of torture, "salvagings [summary killings]," and disappearances, told the jury in Hawaii the other day. "They're simply asking for your common sense. You may

find through common sense that you do not have torture and disappearances without a consistent pattern and practice directed from the highest level of government."

But it's true. Of course, the testimony of former U.S. Ambassador Stephen Bosworth that Ferdinand Marcos knew about and tolerated the torture helped. As did the direct testimony of many people. But all it takes is common sense to realize that so rampant a practice of turning human flesh into ashtrays and human bellies into swimming pools—which Marcos' lawyers do not deny—could not possibly have occurred without Marcos' knowledge and approval. There was nothing the military did that Marcos did not know about. That was what Fabian Ver was there for.

Of course, the same common sense may make us wonder if the pattern and practice of torture and disappearances did not come about from their acceptance by even higher authorities. Washington knew as well about them, but tolerated them. Or tacitly so, in its policy of supporting Marcos with arms and military aid.

Only Jimmy Carter, who had won the presidency on a platform that stressed human rights and condemned tyrannical regimes, showed any opposition to Marcos. He most certainly knew about the torture and disappearances. Patricia Derrian kept him abreast of them. But even he had to bow down to pressure from the conservative Right—the same conservative Right that would make Ronald Reagan president—and support Marcos. The U.S. government may not be legally indictable for all the pain and death suffered by the Filipinos under Marcos, but it is morally so.

Just as well, the same common sense may make us wonder if the military officers who did their jobs quite efficiently—some of them thoroughly enjoying it, if the victims are to be believed—should not be sued as well for the torture and murders. Marcos' lawyers have a point when they say that the actual torturers and murderers should be punished. It does not exempt Marcos. It merely includes those directly responsible for the crime among the accused. As they should be. The trials of the war criminals of World War II have determined that there are limits to the acceptability of the line, "I just followed orders." Some orders may not be followed. That is what God gave people—including soldiers—brains for.

But we are not ungrateful. We applaud with the rest of the world Judge Manuel Real's court for its milestone decision. A decision finding Marcos guilty of the crimes for which he is accused and holding his estate liable for restitution. It's more than money that is at stake here—although the victims or their kin deserve to be compensated for their pain. At stake here is justice. At stake here is human decency. At stake here is seeing to it that these things do not happen again.

Yes, all these things and not revenge. One letter writer, a Proceso Lagman of Ilocos Norte (Letters, Sept. 26), berates us for consistently taking this view. "The reason

for this," he says, "is simple. Your publisher, Eugenia Apostol, has a huge axe to grind against the discredited family." Yes, she does. As do the 10,000 Filipinos who gather at Hawaii to sue the pants off Marcos and his kin. They, too, have a huge axe to grind against the discredited family. (It is good Lagman knows it is discredited.)

People normally do not like being tortured or having one's sister or brother disappear and never see the light of day again. When this happens, people do not only want to grind huge axes. They want to let them fall on the people who tortured them or murdered their kin.

The metaphorical, or legal, way is good enough—although the literal one would even be better. Romeo Capulong is right. The decision of Judge Real's court sends a signal to tyrants that they may not reap the fruits of their villainy. Or at least they may not do so in America. We wonder of course why they shouldn't do so as well in the Philippines. But Capulong is right in an even more fundamental sense. For this decision also opens the door for a class suit against the Cory regime, for the murders and disappearances that happened in its time. Lest we forget, that regime holds the record for the most number of killings of human rights activists and lawyers.

Let the axe fall where it should.

Thailand

Committee Releases Report on May Unrest

BK260901192 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
26 Sep 92 p 1

[Text] Deployment of upcountry troops to quell the protest in Bangkok in May and the execution of *Phairi Phinat* (Destruction of the Enemy) operation without proper control of the use of force were blamed for the bloodshed, according to a government enquiry report into the May events which was released yesterday.

The report also blamed the distortion of facts by state-owned media for encouraging people who were denied access to factual information about the events to go to the protest site to "see with their own eyes".

However, the report did not put the blame on any particular individuals involved in the crackdown of the protest, but noted that Gen Suchinda Khraprayun, then prime minister and defence minister, had acknowledged and approved the execution of *Phairi Phinat* plan at every step.

The report said even though there were instructions to avoid the use of weapons to quell the protest and to take measures from lenient to tough, the troops deployed could open fire without having to seek approval from their superiors if they had "to stop the threat" posed by the demonstrators.

While recognising the legitimate right of the people to hold rallies, the report said that the movement of a large number of protesters from one place to another as was the movement of demonstrators from Sanam Luang to Ratchdamnoen Avenue during the May events was provocative as it could lead to confusion, riot and violence.

The enquiry report concluded that the May protests stemmed from public dissent against the Constitution which appeared to perpetuate the power of the now defunct National Peacekeeping Council and Gen Suchinda's failure to honour his pledge that he would not accept the premiership.

Gen Suchinda's uncompromising stand in the face of the protests against him and his refusal to negotiate with the protesters caused the public to feel that he was not responsive to the aspirations of the people, said the report.

The approval of the use of *Phairi Phinat* plan by ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kaset Rotchananin, then the supreme commander, to cope with the protesters was a major factor contributing to increased public resistance, the report said.

The arson of Phu Khao Thong police station of the Fire Brigade, the Nang Lerng police station and the Youth and Juvenile Welfare Sub-division led to the use of force by the military to quell the protest, according to the findings.

The report also noted the confusion in the line of the command of the police force during the protests.

It said even though Pol Lt-Gen [Police Lieutenant General] Chaleom Rotchanapradit, commissioner of the police force, was responsible for dealing with the protests in accordance with the *Phairi Phinat* plan, a senior police officer which the report only identified as Vor still issued orders to the police force despite the fact that Vor was no longer chief of the police task force.

Even Police Director-General Sawat Amonwiwot was powerless and could not issue orders to his men, said the report.

The report attributed the seriousness of the crackdown to the deployment of upcountry troops who were not fully informed about the protests.

These soldiers were aggressive and were tough with the protesters at the beginning, but when they became acquainted with the protesters, they became less aggressive, said the report, quoting a witness.

The report also quoted a statement by another witness, New Aspiration Party leader Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, who maintained that there were sufficient troops who were trained in riot control to deal with the demonstrators without having to resort to an armed crackdown.

"The protests originated from a political struggle. The use of police and troops to solve the problem was not appropriate.

"The execution of *Phairi Phinat* plan which was hatched on May 7 was inappropriate for the situation. Even though it could be claimed that (the troops and police) simply performed their duties, the use of force was not properly controlled.

"Troops had no experience in crowd control and police did not have the capability to control the situation.

"Although provoked, challenged or assaulted and government buildings destroyed, the shooting of demonstrators was not intended to stop the rampage.

"The shooting, intentional or unintentional, was a mistake....," concluded the report.

The 219-page report chronicled events leading up to the protests between May 17-20. It contained accounts given by numerous witnesses who included the protesters as well as officials involved in the crackdown.

Details about damage, casualties and recommendations to prevent recurrence of the tragedy were also shown in the report. The report said the May events had inflicted extensive damage estimated at about 33,350 million baht. [Bangkok THE NATION in English on 26 September carries a similar report, which adds: "The committee's recommendations included:

["Scrapping the National Peacekeeping Command Director Act; amending the outdated Act on Administration in Emergency Situations and the Martial Law Rule Act to require the Cabinet to exercise its legal powers; amending the Defence Ministry Administration Act, particularly Article 4 on the mobilizing of military force to handle riots and rebellions; seeking foreign assistance and training for Thailand's anti-riot forces; restricting the military's role in anti-riot actions or quelling urban unrest while promoting the professional role of the military; the Juridical Council be assigned to draw up legislation to regulate demonstrations."

["According to the report, 696 people were injured in the May incident and the number of missing people as of Aug 5 was 175. It did not say how many were killed but the official figure is 52."]

Armed Forces To Downsize by 25 Percent

*BK2709012292 Bangkok THE NATION in English
27 Sep 92 p A1, A2*

[Text] Thailand's military forces, particularly the Army, are to be cut by 15 per cent in the next five years and by 25 per cent over the next decade under reforms approved by the Defence Council to conform with the changed international atmosphere, a senior Army official has revealed.

The Army comprises about 170,000 soldiers, about a half of the total Armed Forces strengths.

Special Warfare Commander Lt Gen Surayut Chulanon told THE NATION last week the military had reassessed external threats to Thailand and tentatively

concluded that it was unlikely the country would face a large-scale or a prolonged war in the next 10 years.

However there was still the possibility for outbreaks of armed skirmishes, such as border fighting, said Surayut, who is recognized as a progressive soldier among the up and coming generation of military leaders.

Surayut, a Chulachomklao Military Academy Class 12 graduate who served under Army Commander in Chief Gen Wimon Wongwanit at the Special Warfare Command twice, said that such armed conflicts could not be expected to last long.

"It's not going to be a situation similar to the Cambodian or Lebanon civil wars," he said.

Apart from reducing the size of the defence forces, Surayut said that the Armed Forces' technology and defence know-how also needed to be enhanced to keep abreast of developments.

The restructuring of the Armed Forces would be guided by the assessment on external threats over the next 10 years, he said.

From a strategic point of view, Surayut, stressing that he was venturing a comment as an officer and not as a soldier, said the Navy and the Air Force would have greater roles to play in defending the country in the future.

"We still don't have a naval force capable of protecting our economic interests in the Andaman Sea and this is important given the project to develop the southern seaboard area.

"And as any military strategist knows, the Air Force would be at the forefront in deterring any possible aggression. It needs sufficient force to provide air cover not only over the land but also the seas within our boundary," he said.

An informed source, asking not to be identified, said that top security officials had agreed that the Navy should from now on become the lead player among the three arms of the military.

In the past, priority was placed on the Army because of the Indochina war, the Cambodian war and the fear of threats from China as well as internal threats posed by the Communist Party of Thailand, the source said.

"But the situation has drastically changed. Vietnam we used to regard as the most immediate threat to Thailand because it had the fourth largest tank force in the world during the Cambodian war," the source said.

With the changed international situation, threats to Thailand's sovereignty are likely to come from the sea rather than the land, the source said, adding that it was therefore necessary to boost naval strength.

Apart from the need for a new naval base on the western side of the southern peninsula to cover the Andaman Sea and protect the Southern Seaboard, the Navy also saw the

need for a fleet of submarines to break a possible siege at the mouth of the Gulf of Thailand, the source said.

"What if an enemy blockaded the entry to the Gulf by using sea mines?

"Submarines would be best for sneaking through the mines," he said.

In addition to coping with external aggression, the trend was also growing strong for defence forces of any country to protect natural resources, particularly the invaluable ones found under the sea.

In peacetime, the Navy can also protect the interests of Thai fishermen, he said.

"That's why, if we look back at our country's defence budgets in the past three years, we can see that more funds have been channelled to the Navy," the source said.

The Air Force, he said, should play a supportive role by providing air cover for naval operations, while the Army's role would become less crucial.

"They are all important defence forces, but each needs to accept which of them would play the leading role and who would be the supporting stars," he said in a special background briefing.

Speaking about the policy to scale down Army personnel, Surayut said his command proposes three measures to meet the target: voluntary retirement, forcing soldiers guilty of offences to resign, and decommissioning officers who fail to pass physical and knowledge tests.

For voluntary retirement, he said the Army has a programme to provide incentives to officers seeking to end their military careers before the mandatory retirement age of 60—a rank and salary promotion upon retirement.

The problem is to find them jobs outside the Armed Forces, he said.

"This is a major issue for which we need to seek cooperation from the government and the private sector. We have to explore the possibility of finding them jobs fitting their qualifications in other government agencies and the private sector," he said.

Air Force Commander in Chief ACM [Air Chief Marshal] Kan Phimanthip, in a separate interview with THE NATION, confirmed the resolution by the Defence Council to cut back on Armed Forces personnel.

He said the Air Force was trying to control the growth of personnel while putting "underemployed officers" to work in new units, such as the Civilian Affairs Department which has yet to be approved by Supreme Commander ACM Woranat Aphichari.

Voluntary retirement was not easy here, unlike in developed countries, he said, but added that it could be carried out to a certain extent.

"We may give an officer asking to retire a higher rank and pay him an amount of money. This is a measure under discussion," he said.

At present, Army personnel have to undergo thorough testing, particularly physical. But Army units should also increase the testing of military expertise and knowledge, he said.

Surayut, commenting on the direction of Army restructuring, said a study was being conducted to reduce the number of regular soldiers while strengthening army reserves in the way that the Singapore and Israel armies have successfully built their Armed Forces.

"In peacetime we will have only a skeleton force of regulars who would be highly efficient. But in times of emergency, the reserves comprising regularly trained Thai citizens could join in the national defence forces. In this way, our concept of turning our army into an army of the people could come true," he said.

For the parallel task of improving defence technology, Surayut said his Special Warfare Command was paying special attention to communications technology and management know-how.

"Defence technology does not cover only new weapons but also communications and management," he said.

He said the Army had agreed that in the next five years, the two divisions under the Special Warfare Command would be retained, though their forces would be reduced by 15 per cent.

For the following five years, the Army would review the necessities and roles of the command before deciding on the extent of curbing the force, he said.

Gen Arun 'Likely' Candidate for Defense Minister

*BK2709015492 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Sep 92 p 1,3*

[Text] The Army's former advisory chairman, Gen Arun Pariwattitham, has emerged as most likely candidate for the defence portfolio, according to well-informed political sources.

Gen Arun, who has already retired from military service, is close to New Aspiration Party leader Gen Chawalit Yongchaiyut, said the sources.

A member of Class 3 of Chulachomklao Royal Academy, Gen Arun is also close to Democrat Party secretary-general Maj-Gen Sanan Khachonprasat.

An aide of Gen Arun last night confirmed the general had been approached but was yet to give his reply.

A military source said the Democrats last night asked for details of his background.

The Democrats last night tried to approach "a person" to take charge of the Defence Ministry, said Democrat

leader and Prime Minister Chuan Likphai. But he declined to reveal the name of the person.

Many sources believe it may not be caretaker Defence Minister Gen Banchop Bunnak who was earlier tipped for the post.

The party yesterday assigned Maj-Gen Sanan to contact the person.

Maj-Gen Sanan, who earlier tried to win the post himself, announced yesterday he had decided to opt out of contention. Democrat sources ruled out as potential candidates Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, Permanent Secretary for Defence Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun and Assistant Army Chief Gen Yutthana Yaemphan.

The prospects of Gen Banchop taking the defence post also appear slim, the sources said.

"It will not be any Phalang Tham-proposed candidates because that will lead to a confrontation within the Armed forces and the Democrats do not want this," the source said.

Military sources said that if Gen Phichit is chosen there will be problems because they believe he will come in to transfer Class 5 officers and their supporters.

The Democrats held a party meeting yesterday at which Maj-Gen Sanan said he had the support of senior military figures to take the post but "some people" were moving to discredit him.

Since things have "turned out that way" and there are problems with coalition partners demanding a renegotiation of Cabinet posts as a result he decided not to take the portfolio.

The party's deputy leader, Banyat Banthathan, declined to say who is being approached to take the post as it is the duty of Mr Chuan to do this. The person will, however, have to be a former soldier.

Democrat sources also revealed that Thai Military Bank president Dr Suphachai Phanitchaphak agreed to become a deputy prime minister after the Prime Minister telephoned him in England to offer him the post.

Mr Banyat said that Phalang Tham [PDP] MP for Bangkok Maj-Gen Sombat Rotphothong, a Class 7 graduate who was to take the post of deputy defence minister under Maj-Gen Sanan, should now return to his earlier designated post of deputy industry minister.

The Democrats yesterday told the PDP that there is no need for a deputy defence post and that the PDP should take back its deputy industry post.

A senior PDP official said the deputy defence portfolio is a non-issue which was settled earlier.

He insisted that it was the Democrats who offered to swap the deputy defence portfolio for the deputy industry post from the PDP and the offer was accepted.

Any swap back will only further delay the formation of the government and may also hurt the person already given the post, he said.

Sources said Dr Suphachai will be given responsibility for economic affairs, coordinating with another non-MP under the Democrats' Cabinet quota—former Siam Commercial Bank president Tharin Nimmanhemin—who is to become finance minister.

Mr Banyat said Prime Minister Chuan is expected to be able to submit the names of his Cabinet to His Majesty the King tomorrow and the new line-up is likely to be sworn in before His Majesty in the middle of the week. The Democrats' meeting also learned that the party will have 18 Cabinet seats, apart from the premiership. Four of the Cabinet seats will be at minister level, two will be deputy prime ministers, and 12 deputy ministers or Prime Minister's Office ministers. The party declined to reveal the names of its ministers.

But sources said the four party ministers will be Maj-Gen Sanan, Nakhon Ratchasima MP Nipphon Phromphan, Tharin Nimmanhemin and Samphan Thongsamak (Education Minister).

Maj-Gen Sanan and Mr Nipphon might be in the running for the Agriculture and the Industry Ministry but is not known to whom the posts will be allocated.

Chuan Handling of Post Viewed

*BK2709024292 Bangkok BANGKOK POST in English
27 Sep 92 p 4*

[By Banyat Tasaniyawet: "Weekend Analysis"]

[Text] Chuan Likphai, Thailand's twentieth Prime Minister, returned the post of Defence Minister to the central quota of all five coalition parties after fierce lobbying by Democrat secretary-general Sanan Khachonprasat to become the first fully-fledged politician to take the post in more than a decade.

The decision to cut the portfolio from the Democrats' quota will help the party escape any direct conflict with the Armed Forces. It will also eliminate the problem of coalition partners wanting to renegotiate their Cabinet quota.

However, whether or not the decision lends itself to smooth relations within the Democrat Party remains to be seen.

The portfolio went to an outsider acceptable to the Armed Forces. All the coalition parties agreed with this at the outset because they know it is a sensitive post. If the minister in charge is "not appropriate" the post could become the source of many serious problems.

Among those earlier proposed for the post were caretaker defence minister Gen Banchop Bunnak, Deputy Supreme Commander Gen Phichit Kunlawanit, who will retire at the end of this month, former permanent secretary for defence Gen Wanchai Ruangtrakun and Gen Yutthana Yaemphan.

These were choices put forward to the committee coordinating the formation of the government with representatives from all five parties.

The committee suddenly faced calls from the Democrats for the post to be taken by Maj-Gen Sanan, with the post of deputy science minister being given to New Aspiration as a trade-off, since the party has 51 MPs but has only 11 Cabinet posts, while Phalang Tham, with 47 MPs, has the same number of posts.

Word of this caused all coalition partners to call for more Cabinet seats because it would mean the earlier agreement being changed. New Aspiration refused to take the deputy science post and wanted to have a Prime Minister's Office minister instead.

Phalang Tham wanted to trade its deputy industry minister post for deputy defence minister. Social Action thought it should have another deputy prime minister.

Mr Chuan from the start made known his strong reservations about his party taking charge of the highly sensitive post of defence. He has been with the party 23 years and can still remember the last two occasions when the party held the post. Both tenures ended tragically.

The first time, in 1975, M.R. Seni Pramot was prime minister and defence minister. His government fell when its policy statement was not approved by the House—a requirement that no longer exists under the new charter.

The following year M.R. Seni returned to office as prime minister with Gen Thawit Seniwong as defence minister. That government ended with the October 6, 1976, student massacre at Thammasat University and return to a military-controlled government.

That is why Mr Chuan repeatedly said in interviews that the portfolio was in the central quota and, if the Democrats wanted it, the other coalition partners would have to be consulted for their consent.

He said he disagreed with Maj-Gen Sanan taking the post, though he would be promoted to a full general to be on par in military honour to command generals in the Armed Forces.

A defence post in an elected government should not be monopolised by a senior general. Civilians should be eligible. But the criteria in Thailand is that the person must be accepted by the Armed Forces. It is the key to how well a government can coordinate its work and co-exist with the military.

As soon as Maj-Gen Sanan became a candidate, his background was subjected to scrutiny. Most observers

believed he would satisfy some generals but others would consider he has been out of the military for so long he no longer knows the network.

These officers would prefer a general who is soon to retire as he would have firm contacts in the Armed Forces.

However, many observers were worried about the military's acceptance of Maj-Gen Sanan because they are a very conservative institution embedded in hard-to-change attitudes.

Maj-Gen Sanan graduated from the Reserve Officers' School and his highest active rank was Lt-Col. The major-general rank was given to him only as a special case when then Maj-Gen Chatchai Chunhawan was made a full general and Maj-Gen Praman Adireksan was made a police general during the Chatchai administration.

The Democrat secretary-general's achievements in other fields have not been outstanding. He was agriculture minister in the Chatchai government.

Although he can claim some credit for the policy to close off national forests to logging, he was also attacked for the *Suan Pa Kitt*i and fertiliser scandals.

Several observers feared that if Maj-Gen Sanan became defence minister, he would not be able to coordinate work and create understanding between the military and the Chuan government.

Maj-Gen Sanan thought he was appropriate for the post after missing out on other positions.

As secretary-general of the core party forming the Government he had been aiming for interior minister. But when the Democrats lost this post to New Aspiration in exchange for being able to form the Government with its four so-called pro-democracy allies, Maj-Gen Sanan believed he should have won the other key important post of agriculture minister.

But the Democrats are made up of so many senior MPs waiting to reach the pinnacle of their careers.

This is particularly so for those in the South, where there are 36 MPs—nine of them queuing for a ministerial post. The Agriculture Ministry is large—a place where a politician can build up his clout ahead of the next general election.

Everyone wants this post, particularly Surat Thani MP Suthep Thuaksuban, who has already been a deputy agriculture minister, and Banyat Banthathan, the Democrats' deputy leader.

The thinking behind having Maj-Gen Sanan as defence minister is partly due to his desire for the post after missing out on the Interior position. But the most important aspect is the push from others within the party, especially southern MPs, who want to take Cabinet seats—especially that of agriculture minister.

Mr Chuan's decision to return the post to the central quota may have eliminated these numerous problem but it is not certain it will solve the problems within the Democrat Party itself.

It remains to see if the Democrat have learned from the expensive lesson of internal party squabbling for Cabinet posts that reduced its popularity when Phichai Rattakun was the party leader.

This time, the Democrats cannot think only of personal and party benefits but have constantly to bear in mind the mandate of the people who made them the core of the Government.

Party Official on Chuan's Foreign Policy

*BK2809015192 Bangkok THE NATION in English
28 Sep 92 pp A1, A3*

[Text] Prime Minister Chuan Likphai intends to turn Thailand into the region's "active centre of gravity" while at the same time streamlining the country's foreign policy-making process, an executive of his Democrat Party said over the weekend.

Dr Surin Phitsuwan, who is tipped to become deputy foreign minister, said Chuan also wants Thailand to serve as a "window" through which Burma can be brought out of its isolation.

Surin said Chuan plans to introduce what he described as a "collective approach" in formulating foreign policy. He said under the concept, all parties, including the military, will work together in formulating and executing Thai foreign policy on "the same wavelength".

Surin said he was confident that because of changing domestic and regional situations the military would be willing to serve the government in foreign affairs.

Speaking on the Face The Nation TV programme which will be broadcast on Channel 9 at 7.45 am today, Surin also dismissed doubts about Chuan's knowledge of foreign affairs and suggested the new prime minister will adopt a hands-on approach to foreign affairs.

"He is a diligent student of foreign affairs. He is well-read and will be very involved in the country's policy," said Surin.

Surin, an MP [member of parliament] representing the southern province of Nakhon Si Thammarat will serve as deputy to Squadron Leader Prasong Sunsiri who will be named foreign minister. Prasong, a Phalang Tham Party adviser, succeeds Asa Sarasin who will return to the private sector.

Commenting on Chuan's vision of foreign policy, Surin said the new government wants to turn Thailand into the "active centre of gravity" for the region in the economic, financial telecommunications and trade fields.

"We certainly don't mean to make any threats to anybody. It is just a matter of competition. Competition is

good for anybody. If we can do the job it will be best for everyone involved—for our allies and friends," he said.

The young southern MP said Thailand is capable of and well-prepared to make Thailand a regional centre that interacts with the outside world and takes part in the region's growth and stability.

Thailand, he said, has reached a stage in its development where it can help neighbouring countries, especially Indochina and Burma, with its know-how and through transfer of technology.

"We should be helping them in the way Japan, South Korea and Taiwan have helped Thailand," he said.

Surin said Chuan will make his first foreign trip as prime minister in the first week of October to attend the 25th anniversary of the coronation of Sultan Bolkiah in Bandar Seri Begawan, capital of Brunei.

Chuan would use the opportunity to meet other ASEAN heads of government, including Indonesian President Suharto, Malaysian Prime Minister Mahathir Mohamed and Singaporean Prime Minister Goh Chok Tong.

"It will be an opportunity for the prime minister to familiarize himself with the ASEAN leaders without discussing official policy," he said.

While the new government's foreign policy will continue to build on its predecessors' policy toward ASEAN and Indochina, the much-neglected Middle East will be high on its the agenda, according to Surin, a Middle East expert.

Thailand's policy toward the Middle East has had a low profile since the murder of three Saudi diplomats in Bangkok two years ago, Surin said.

An improvement in relations is conditional on Thai authorities solving the case.

"We consider our relations frozen until the case is resolved," Saudi charge d'affaires Mohamed Said Khoja told THE NATION recently.

The Saudi Embassy in Bangkok stopped issuing visas for Thai workers to go to Saudi Arabia shortly after the murder.

Surin, who is a Muslim, said the Middle East is an important source of Thailand's foreign exchange and for its labour and commodity markets.

"Prime Minister Chuan has expressed keen interest in improving relations with countries in the Middle East," he said.

On Thailand's policy toward Indochina, Surin admitted the previous governments had limited time to try to forge closer relations with those countries, especially Vietnam.

He admitted Thailand's past political confrontation with Vietnam was one factor which had stymied attempts to improve bilateral relations.

"Other countries could go into Vietnam faster because they did not have the direct confrontation that we had," he said.

Burma will receive special attention from the new government, Surin said.

He said under the Chuan government Thailand will try to serve as a "window" for Burma to look out to the outside world and vice versa. The aim will be to help bring Burma out of its isolation which is a result of its bloody crackdown on pro-democracy forces four years ago and continuing violations of human rights there.

Surin said human rights will be taken into consideration in Thailand's dealings with that country.

Surin said Thailand will continue to pursue the so-called policy of "constructive engagement" toward Burma, despite pressure from western countries for Thailand to adopt a tougher stand.

In his first comment on foreign policy after being formally appointed prime minister last week, Chuan said Thailand should not bend to pressure from western countries in its dealings with Burma.

Commenting on Chuan's style of diplomacy, Surin said Chuan will be different from previous prime ministers who mostly left foreign policy to their foreign ministers.

Surin said Chuan, with his long experience in the domestic politics and parliamentary affairs, would like to see collective responsibility in formulating foreign policy guidelines.

"The prime minister is interested in making the entire foreign policy establishment serve the government's collective policy," he said.

Under Chuan's leadership, Surin said the military which wielded considerable influence over foreign policy directions, will be treated as part of the bureaucracy in decision-making.

"The government will not use the military as a political power base. It will not involve the military in the government's survival but will depend on the public at large," Surin said.

Surin attributed Thailand's problems with its neighbours in the past to the lack of uniformity and coordination among various government agencies involved.

Last Displaced Cambodians To Return 7 Oct

BK2809105492 Bangkok Radio Thailand Network in English 0000 GMT 28 Sep 92

[Text] The last batch of displaced Cambodians in Trat Province will be repatriated on 7 October and two refugee centers will thus be closed down. The Cambodian repatriation Coordination Center reported that K Center and Suksan Center in Bo Rai District in Trat Province will be closed down after the repatriation

carried out by Thai authorities in cooperation with the UNHCR [United Nations High Commissioner for Refugees]. K Center is about 1 square km in area with over 10,000 displaced persons from Cambodia put up there since 1985. The repatriation has been carried out since 30 March 1992. Suksan Center is about 2 square km in area with over 10,000 displaced persons put up since 1979. The repatriation also started on 30 March this year. Following the closing down of the two sites, the temporary center in Khukhan District in Sisaket Province will be closed down on 19 October 1992.

Vietnam

Commentary Refutes Criticism of UNTAC's Akashi

BK2509042692 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam in English 1000 GMT 22 Sep 92

[Station commentary]

[Text] The Khieu Samphan faction in Cambodia on Monday criticized the head of the United Nations Transitional Authority in Cambodia [UNTAC], Mr. Akashi, charging him with systematic and intentional destruction of the peace accord in Cambodia.

This is the second time within a month the Khmer Rouge put forth groundless and absurd criticism against Mr. Akashi. In fact, the UNTAC head has made a great effort in promoting the implementation of the Paris Accord. It is he who has acted as a bridge linking Cambodian factions, bringing them to the negotiating table in implementing the second phase—the important one—in the process of peace in Cambodia.

Meanwhile, the Khmer Rouge has been staying away from that process and, worse still, taking military actions detrimental to the process.

Prince Norodom Sihanouk had to confess that the Khmer Rouge is the obstacle to the implementation of the peace accord. In these days the Khmer Rouge repeatedly spoke about their participation in the process. However, their criticism of Mr Akashi shows that their words do not match with their deeds.

Public opinion in Southeast Asia held that it is the Khmer Rouge who are intentionally and systematically disrupting the peace accords on Cambodia.

Deputy Ministers Meet Visiting ROK Businessmen

BK2509071192 Hanoi VNA in English 0641 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 25—A delegation of the Hyosung Group of South Korea led by Mr. Moo-hyun Won [name as received] has arrived here for a six-day working visit to Vietnam at the invitation of the Chamber of Commerce and Industry.

The Hyosung Group has for several years now had trade relations with Vietnam in electronic goods, chemicals,

fertilizers, iron, steel, leather shoes, textiles, garments, and agriculture produce. In the first eight months of this year, the total trade turnover between the group and its Vietnamese partners reached 37 million U.S. dollars. The delegation was received by the deputy ministers of trade and tourism, energy, and heavy industry.

Decision Issued To Form State President's Office

*BK2609152092 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Sep 92*

[Announcement from the Office of the President]

[Text] On 25 September 1992, the president of the Socialist Republic of Vietnam issued Decision No.1 QDCTN on the establishment of the Office of the President. The office is a state organ at ministerial level to assist the president and vice president in their work. The decision appoints Comrade Nguyen Viet Dung, former secretary general of the Council of State, to the position of director of the Office of the President.

The Office of the President solemnly announces this so that government offices, mass organizations, and the public can contact the office in their business.

Vo Van Kiet, Nong Duc Manh Cite Pressing Tasks

*BK2609153592 Hanoi VNA in English
1503 GMT 26 Sep 92*

[Text] Hanoi VNA Sept. 26—Immediately after he was almost unanimously re-elected by the 9th National Assembly to the premiership, Vo Van Kiet had an interview with the daily NHAN DAN. Asked what will be the first concerns of the government, Vo Van Kiet said: The government short-term tasks are to control inflation, stabilize the financial-monetary situation to keep the price increase rate in the last months of this year and the early months of 1993 not above that of the first nine months of 1992. At the same time more drastic measures have to be taken to buy the surplus paddy of the farmers and protect domestic industrial production against contraband goods. That is a basic condition to further economic development and stabilize the people's life.

Regarding the government's work, I want to affirm that, for my part, I shall, together with other members of the government continue renovating the system of state management according to law and with high effectiveness. This demands that, more than ever before, each minister takes full responsibility for his performances. It is necessary to reestablish order and discipline in economic-social activities, first of all, order in the state offices and discipline from each official.

NHAN DAN has also asked Nong Duc Manh what he feels about his new responsibilities as chairman of the National Assembly. Nong Duc Manh said: Firstly, I would like to point to the historic role of this Ninth National Assembly. This National Assembly has to continue organising the implementation of renovation in all

fields of social life charted by the resolution of the seventh congress of the party and institutionalized by the 1992 Constitution and the law on the organisation of the National Assembly.

I think that the newly-elected deputies are the best representatives of the collective wisdom of our people, an image of the unity bloc of all ethnic groups in our country. Each deputy must be a genuine representative of the people, stay in close touch with the people in the re-establishment of social order and discipline. He or she must be exemplary in observing law and exhort the people to do the same.

For my part, I will together with the Standing Committee of the National Assembly, the Council of Nationalities and other commissions choose the right issues to address and make the necessary conditions so that each session of the National Assembly may obtain the best results. Immediately after this session we will set in earnest to prepare for the next session scheduled for late this year.

President's Comments on Ending Corruption Cited

*BK2709100392 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1000 GMT 24 Sep 92*

[From the press review program]

[Text] The paper SAIGON GIAI PHONG today reported that on 23 September Comrade Nong Duc Manh, after being elected chairman of the Ninth National Assembly, granted SAIGON GIAI PHONG's correspondent a short interview on various pressing issues raised by voters in Ho Chi Minh City and other localities throughout the country.

Answering the question on what measures the Ninth National Assembly will take to urgently resolve corruption and smuggling, Chairman Nong Duc Manh said: Corruption, smuggling, and social order and safety are pressing issues that are a serious concern to people throughout the country. The National Assembly will strive to amend some laws, seriously carry out its control over law enforcement agencies, and enhance the efficacy of the judiciary branch to effectively suppress these social vices.

He asserted that the National Assembly will work positively, urgently, and resolutely to eliminate corruption and other negative practices in our society.

Further on 24 Sep National Assembly Debates

*BK2409063992 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 0500 GMT 24 Sep 92*

[Text] This morning, 24 September, the Ninth National Assembly held its plenary session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi. Comrade Nguyen Ha Phan, vice chairman of the National Assembly, directed the session.

The National Assembly discussed Chapter I of the draft law on organization of the government. A total of 24 delegates

presented their viewpoints on four issues related to the structure of the government organization; namely, the role of the prime minister, the deputy prime ministers, and ministers; the relationship within the government and the number of deputy prime ministers and ministers; the role of the governor of the State Bank; and the relations between the government and mass organizations.

Many deputies stressed that it is necessary to define clearly the structure of the government organization; that the role and position of the prime minister should be asserted; that stipulations should be made to allow the prime minister to form his cabinet and present it to the National Assembly; and that only two or three deputy prime ministers are necessary as each will take charge of a number of issues. They also suggested that ministers in charge of specific affairs should not be established, that a deputy prime minister in charge of agriculture and rural area is necessary, and that clear stipulations on the relations between the government and mass organizations should be asserted.

Regarding the governor of the State Bank, there are two different viewpoints. The first one suggested that the governor of the State Bank should be included in the cabinet while the second one contended that he should be excluded from the government.

Also at this morning session, Comrade Nong Duc Manh, chairman of the National Assembly, reported the result of group discussions on the list of candidates to be elected by the National Assembly to the posts of vice president of the state, prime minister, chief judge of the Supreme People's Court, and chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

The National Assembly deputies then expressed their views on the election. Most of them agreed with the chairman of the National Assembly and the president of the state on the proposed list.

The National Assembly then voted in secret ballot to elect the vice president of the state, the prime minister, the chief judge of the Supreme People's Court, and the chief procurator of the Supreme People's Organ of Control.

The results of the election will be announced this afternoon when the National Assembly resumes its work at the conference hall.

25 Sep National Assembly Proceedings Reported

*BK2509145792 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Sep 92*

[Report by station correspondent on 25 September proceedings of the Ninth National Assembly's first session at the Ba Dinh Conference Hall in Hanoi—portions recorded]

[Text] Dear friends, today is the sixth working day of the first session of the Ninth National Assembly. The deputies discussed Chapter II of the draft bill on the organization of the government and elected the chairman, vice

chairmen, and members of the Nationalities Council; chairmen and vice chairmen of National Assembly committees; and members of the National Assembly Secretariat. The voting results for the positions of National Assembly organs are as follows:

Chairman of the Nationalities Council is Mr. Ngong Nie Kdam; chairman of the Judiciary Committee is Mr. Ha Manh Tri; chairman of the Economics and Budget Committee is Mr. Mai Thuc Lan; chairman of the National Defense and Security Committee is Mr. Dang Quan Thuy; chairman of the Culture, Education, Youth, Teenager, and Children Committee is Mrs. Tran Thi Tam Dan; chairman of the Social Issues Committee is Mrs. Nguyen Thi Than; chairman of the Science, Industry, and Environment Committee is Mr. Vu Dinh Cu; chairman of the Foreign Relations Committee is Mr. Hoang Bich Son; and Secretary of the National Assembly Secretariat is Mr. Vu Mao.

Dear friends, the second subject of today's National Assembly agenda is the discussion of Chapter II of the draft bill on the organization of the government.

This chapter stipulates the duty and power of the government from Articles 6 to 16, dealing with the duty and power of the government in Article 6; the duty and power of the government in the economic field in Article 7; the duty and power of the government in the fields of science and industry in Article 8; the duty and power of the government in the fields of culture, education, information, sports, and tourism in Article 9; the duty and power of the government in the social and health services in Article 10; the duty and power of the government in the fields of nationalities and religion in Article 11; the duty and power of the government in the fields of national defense, security, and social order in Article 12; the duty and power of the government in foreign relations in Article 13; the duty and power of the government in the organization of administration network in Article 14; the duty and power of the government over the people's committees of provinces and cities in Article 15; and the duty and power of the government in the fields of jurisdiction and legal administration in Article 16.

Every article in Chapter II is divided into small items and there were more than 30 opinions contributed at the sitting. The deputies analyzed, suggested, or corrected many ideas and sentences of the draft bill.

Now, we would like to excerpt opinions of the National Assembly deputies on the main issues. The first one suggested that the duty of national protection must be in balance with the duty of economic construction. Deputy from Thai Binh province Dao Dinh Luyen said:

[Begin Dao Dinh Luyen recording] I would like to present the following two-point supplement:

The first point is that we should draft a law on border—including mainland, sea, and airspace—and then submit it to the National Assembly for ratification. On that basis, the government must adopt the necessary policies

and measures to defend our territorial integrity. I suggest that this point be placed under item 1 of article 12.

The second point is that in formulating and implementing five-year plans and annual plans, we should combine national defense with economic work and vice versa in order to ensure that each step of socioeconomic development is one that serves to increase the national defense potentiality. We must build up the means of national defense along with developing the national source of materials to support our armed forces. [end recording]

Tran Van Nien, deputy from Kien Giang, made some suggestions.

[Begin Tran Van Nien recording] After making a study of all the articles in chapter I, I feel that no one has ever pointed out the fact that national defense must match national construction. First, I would like to add to Article 12 the need to furnish education on the all-people national defense system and people's war to the people in general. Second, I think that it is necessary to invest appropriately in the national defense industry and combine the national defense industry closely with the national industry. Regarding the need to combine economic work with national defense and vice versa in the five-year or annual plans, I agree with Comrade Dao Dinh Luyen so I would like not to repeat it although it is an extremely important issue.

The need to develop the people's war network and build up the people's armed forces has been specified very clearly in the constitution. However, I suggest that we make it clearer by saying that it is necessary to develop the people's war network and build up the people's armed forces to be revolutionary, standardized, well-trained, and gradually modernized. [end recording]

Dear friends, touching on Article 6 of Chapter II of the draft bill on the organization of the government, a relatively large number of deputies suggested that attention be paid by the government to training, fostering, arranging, and using the contingent of state civil servants, especially cadres at the village or city ward levels and cadres who are people of ethnic minority groups.

Item 1 of Article 6, which was intensively discussed by the deputies, is also closely related to Article 14 of the draft bill stipulating the duties and powers of the government in the domain of organizing the state administrative system. Therefore, when expressing their views, certain deputies tended to link the two ideas together.

Nguyen Nhieu Coc, deputy from Hoa Binh, said:

[Begin Nguyen Nhieu Coc recording] I would like to suggest one more point concerning the planning on the provision of training and refreshing training for ethnic minority cadres. I think that the training for ethnic cadres is very important and Article 14 only mentions cadre training in general. We should have one separate article the stressing planning on the provision of training for ethnic minority cadres. I think that is very important

because ethnic cadres are very important for the successful implementation of socioeconomic targets in a locality inhabited by ethnic community. [end recording]

Deputy from Ha Tinh Nguyen Khac Tao said:

[Begin Nguyen Khac Tao recording] I think that we must add item four to Article 14 dealing with government officials and cadres working in subwards and villages. At present, the greatest concern of the public is about the grassroots cadres because all policies are implemented by these cadres and we have not paid enough attention to them. Therefore, I suggest adding an item concerning this issue to clarify that these cadres are working under the state administration network. [end recording]

Assembly Issues Communique No 4

BK2509110192 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 25 Sep 92

[Communique No. 4 of the first session of the Ninth National Assembly]

[Text] On 25 September the National Assembly held a plenary session at the conference under the direction of its chairman, Nong Duc Manh.

In the morning, National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh presented a report on the views of various groups and National Assembly deputies on the issue of staff personnel and proposed that the National Assembly elect the chairman, vice chairmen, and members of the Nationalities Council; directors, deputy directors, and members of various committees of the National Assembly; and members of the National Assembly Secretariat.

The National Assembly decided on the namelist of those standing for election to the aforementioned positions, appointed a seven-member vote tabulation committee headed by Mr. Ha Quang Du, deputy from Tuyen Quang Province, and then proceeded with the elections.

Next, the National Assembly continued its debate on Chapter II of the draft bill on the organization of the government, which deals with the duties and powers of the government.

In the afternoon, the National Assembly heard a report by Ha Quang Du, head of the election committee, on the results of the elections, which are as follows:

1. Nationalities Council:
Chairman: YNgong Nie Kdam
Vice chairmen: Cu Hoa Van, Nguyen Nhieu Coc alias (Phao Kron), Nguyen Van Sy, Huynh Cuong, and Pham Van Kiet alias Nam Van
Members: 26
2. Judiciary Committee:
Director: Ha Manh Tri
Deputy directors: Nguyen Van Yeu and Le Khac Binh
Members: 20
3. Economic and Budget Committee:

Director: Mai Thuc Lan
Deputy directors: Ly Tai Luan and Nguyen Thanh Phong
Members: 31

4. National Defense and Security Committee:
Director: Dang Quan Thuy
Deputy directors: Truong Cong Pho, Pham Loi, and Vy Yen
Members: 17

5. Culture, Education, Youth, Teenager, and Children Committee:
Director: Tran Thi Tam Dan
Deputy directors: Luong Ngoc Toan, Dang Thi Thanh Huong, Ca Le Thuan, and Ho Duc Viet
Members: 25

6. Committee for Social Issues:
Director: Nguyen Thi Than
Deputy directors: Bui Ngoc Thanh, Le Quoc Khanh, Nguyen Thi Hoai, and Le Van Truyen
Members: 22

7. Science, Technology, and Environment Committee:
Director: Vu Dinh Cu
Deputy directors: Phan Thu, and Vo Tong Xuan
Members: 23

8. Foreign Relations Committee:
Director: Hoang Bich Son
Deputy directors: Tran Van Tac, Nguyen Thi Ngoc Phuong, and Phan Quang
Members: 9

9. National Assembly Secretariat:
Head: Vu Mao
Members: 6

After that, the National Assembly continued its debate on chapters II and III of the draft bill on the organization of the government, which deal with the prime minister of the government.

26 Sep National Assembly Proceedings Reported

*BK2609134592 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1100 GMT 26 Sep 92*

[Text] Today is the seventh day of work of the first session of the Ninth National Assembly.

In the morning, the deputies continued their debates at the conference hall on the draft law on the organization of the government. Prior to their debates, National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh presented a report summing up the views expounded by various groups of deputies in the preliminary debate on Chapters III, IV, and V of this draft law.

Regarding Chapter III, the views expressed by various groups were focused on two issues, namely the work principle of the prime minister of the government and

the relations between the prime minister of the government and the National Assembly.

Many views expounded by various groups suggested that it should not be specified in Chapter IV that ministers have the right to ask the prime minister to abrogate the stipulations of the people's committees and people's committee chairmen of provinces and cities directly subordinate to the central government in the domains that are under their responsibility.

In Chapter V, which deals with the working system of the government, many views suggested that supplements be made to the stipulation concerning the relations between the government and the state president and between the government and the supreme people's court and supreme people's organ of control, and that the government should secure approval from the National Assembly when it decides to build major state projects.

Deputies of various groups also suggested that it is not necessary to call the minister-director of the government office but just the director of the government office.

After Chairman Nong Duc Manh summed up the suggestions made by deputies of various groups, nine deputies presented their views in the debates this morning. Most of the views were focused on Chapter II, which deals with the duties and powers of the government.

In this session, Dac Lac deputy Vo Anh Ban, Cao Bang deputy Nong Ngoc Thai, Nam Ha deputy Dang Khoi, and Thai Binh deputy Vu Manh Linh pointed out the need to supplement to item 2 of Article 11 the stipulation that the government cannot decide on or direct the implementation of policies concerning economic, cultural, and social development in mountainous regions but, as an immediate step, must give priority to investment in the programs for the settlement of nomads and sending of people to build new economic zones to develop the potential of approximately 15 million hectares of land that, so far, have not been exploited. They said:

To satisfactorily carry out the redistribution of population, it is likely to be necessary to have an organ directly subordinate to the government to be in charge of this matter in place of the General Population Redistribution Department currently belonging to the Ministry of Labor, War Invalids, and Social Welfare.

Also in connection with the policy on nationalities, Gia Lai deputy H'Nghia suggested that all programs for investment in cultural and social development in mountainous regions and areas inhabited mostly by the people of ethnic minority groups be carried out under a specific and effective mechanism to ensure that every citizen benefits from this investment.

Regarding other chapters, many views suggested that it is necessary to clearly stipulate the criteria of ministers and titles and criteria of other officials in the state management machinery so as to improve step by step the working methods and increase efficiency of management of the

country in accordance with the law. Meanwhile, some views suggested that cadres at village and city ward levels be considered as state officials because it is cadres at these levels who directly carry out various policies of the government and receive information on these policies.

Due to the fact that a large number of deputies had registered to address the session, National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh presented a report on the plan to change the agenda in order to have another debate next Monday before the draft law on the organization of the government is passed.

The Nationalities Council and other committees of the National Assembly met this afternoon. The National Assembly will take a rest tomorrow, Sunday.

Assembly Issues Communique No 5

*BK2609150492 Hanoi Voice of Vietnam Network
in Vietnamese 1430 GMT 26 Sep 92*

[Communique No. 5 of the first session of the Ninth National Assembly]

[Text] In the morning of 26 September 1992, the National Assembly held a plenary session at the conference hall under the chairmanship of National Assembly Chairman Nong Duc Manh. The National Assembly continued to discuss Chapter III on the prime minister, Chapter IV on ministries and ministers, and Chapter V on working regulations of the government in the draft bill on the organization of the government.

In the afternoon, the Nationalities Council and National Assembly Committees held their first meetings.

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